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Radio Trade to Make Arms; Russians in White Area; More Bay State Blackouts

The World's Day—February 13, 1942

Washington: Radio Industry to Make Arms

The $200,000,000 radio manufacturing industry was ordered by the War Production Board to convert its entire facilities to arms production within the next four months. [Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt said at a press conference that everything is being done that can be done to get rubber out of Brazil. The total that could be obtained relatively easily, he said, would be 15,000 tons and the amount beyond that is anybody's guess.

King Carol, dethroned monarch of Rumania, would not be welcome in the United States as the leader of a Free Rumanian movement, Acting Secretary of State Welles said at a press conference.

President Roosevelt signed a bill appropriating $500,000,000 for aid to China. [China plans on U. S. loans: Page 6.]

Co-ordination and simplification of American and British economic warfare procedures was announced by the State Department. Under the new arrangement, effective April 1, American exporters no longer will be required to obtain British navicerts for shipments from this country. Only one document, the American export license, need be obtained.

The War Production Board urged large users of coal and coke to build up their supplies of those materials so that transportation facilities will be free later for movement of war materials.

An appropriation of $100,000,000 for the Office of Civilian Defense was approved by a Senate appropriations subcommittee; the bill retained two amendments inserted by the House prohibiting expenditures for dancing instruction and entertainment by the OCD and for a Donald Duck income tax movie cartoon.

Repeal of legislation providing pensions for members of Congress was recommended by Senator Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Democratic leader, who told the Senate the act was "unwise, untimely and unfortunate."

A $22,888,901,900 Army supply bill, second in size only to the recent Navy expansion bill, was approved by the House Appropriations Committee.

Speedy Congressional approval of $300,000,000 in Federal benefits to war displaced workers because state programs cannot be revised quickly enough to meet needs was urged by Frank Fenton, labor leader, who told the House Ways and Means Committee he was speaking for William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

President Roosevelt nominated 52 Army officers for temporary advancement to major general or brigadier general to meet the war needs of the expanding land and air forces. War Department officials said it was the largest such group promoted since the World War.

The War: Russian Troops Enter White Russia

Russia: Russian armies broke through Nazi lines to enter White Russia—Soviet Province bordering on Poland—for the first time since the Soviet counterattack began. [Page 1.]

Sea escape: The German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the cruiser Prinz Eugen eluded British interception and apparently reached Helgoland after a 700-mile dash through the Straits of Dover and the English Channel. [Page 1.]

Bermuda: Nine seamen from a British ship sunk near New York were rescued by a United States seaplane Feb. 11 after 12 days in a small lifeboat. Three survivors were naval seamen.

India: Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who has spent several days in Delhi conferring with Indian leaders, arrived in Peshawar on the northwestern frontier by air.

Burma: Sir Paw Tun, British appointed Premier of Burma in succession to U Saw, who was arrested for allegedly plotting with the Japanese, declared that Japan, if victorious, would reduce Burma to "deplorable subjugation." British forces were still holding the Salween River at Paan in face of repeated Japanese attacks.

Singapore: Japanese said their tanks had penetrated British lines a little more than two miles northwest of Singapore City.

New England: Blackouts for Hingham, Newton

Hingham and Newton, Mass., announced plans for blackouts on Feb. 23 and 24, respectively. [Page 2.]

Boston Navy Yard and South Boston Army Base will blackout Feb. 17, but many defense plants will remain lighted.

Rather than strike on vital ship work, 600 union members paraded on own time in East Boston. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

President Roosevelt nominated John D. Clifford, Jr., to be United States Attorney for the District of Maine.

Petitioners in ouster proceedings against Mayor Maurice J. Tobin asked right to appeal to Massachusetts Supreme Court. [Page 2.]

Overseas: Italy Seizes American Concerns

Italy confiscated Italian branches of the American Express Company and the Banca d'America, following a Hungarian Government decree confiscating all American-owned property in Hungary.

Prime Minister Churchill was scheduled to broadcast from England over the Columbia radio network Feb. 15 at 4 p. m., E. W. T.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister William L. Mackenzie King of Canada will join in an international radiocast on the eve of Canada's second Victory Loan, Feb. 15 at 7:30 p. m., eastern war time.

Americas: Peruvian Area Given to Ecuador

Peru turned over to Ecuador the province of El Oro under the protocol settling the border dispute between the two countries agreed upon at the Rio de Janeiro conference.

National: Michigan Passes Standard Time Bill

Gov. Culbert L. Olsen in a radiocast described Federal plans to provide California with the greatest protection possible in wartime emergency. The State's initial allocation of gas masks will exceed five million, he said, and comparable allocations of fire fighting equipment, first aid and hospital supplies will be made.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | COLD | SNOW | WARM

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Harsch on Air Tonight In Talk From Sydney

Joseph C. Harsch, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, and Cecil Brown, of the Columbia Broadcasting System, will be heard tonight on CBS' "The World Today" at 6:45 p. m. from Sydney, Australia. Station WEEI in Boston will carry the program.

Willkie Asks MacArthur As U.S. Chieftain

G. O. P. leader would put General in command of all armed forces—Hits Knox, Miss Perkins.

Wendell L. Willkie's proposal that Gen. Douglas MacArthur be brought back from the Philippines immediately to assume supreme command of the nation's armed forces is being discussed throughout the country today.

This 10-strike in public interest was scored last night at the annual Lincoln Day Dinner of the Middlesex Club at which Mr. Willkie was principal speaker.

Returning to Massachusetts for the first time since the 1940 Presidential campaign, Mr. Willkie asserted that with General MacArthur in command of all the armed forces "the people of the United States will have reason to hope that skill, not bungling and confusion, directs their efforts."

The MacArthur proposal was one of several the 1940 G. O. P. Presidential nominee brought forward during his well-received, punch-packed address.

Asks Perkins' Removal

Mr. Willkie called for removal of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and appointment of an individual respected by labor to deal with labor problems.

"In other words, we need a Bevin, not a Perkins," he shouted, amid cheers from the audience.

The Republican leader asked that Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, be prevented from interfering with the prerogatives of Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

He urged the Republican Party to avoid the traditional minority party role of "all-out opposition" to the majority party.

"The two-party system can be preserved only if the Republican Party becomes and remains a constructive force," he asserted. "Let us do more proposing than opposing."

Central Direction Needed

The MacArthur proposal obviously constituted the high point of the speech and of Mr. Willkie's entire stay in Boston, which began the night before and ended when Mr. Willkie boarded a train for New York last night.

Prefacing the MacArthur suggestion, Mr. Willkie said:

"I am not a military expert; I should not presume to tell trained military experts how to conduct this war. It is obvious, however, that there is unnecessary waste effort, lack of mutual confidence and central 'direction among our various fighting forces.' . . .

"Bring home MacArthur. Place him at the very top. Keep bureaucratic and political hands off him. Give him the responsibility and the power of co-ordinating all the armed forces of the nation to their most effective use. Put him in supreme command of our armed forces under the President."

The proposal brought forth a series of cheers, both in response to the mention of the Bataan Peninsula Commander's name and to the Willkie idea.

Mr. Willkie charged that the Army and Navy have collected dead wood and red tape. He added that "many of the men of the Air Service are bitter today" because of "stonewalls of prejudice and

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Text of Willkie's Boston speech: Page 5.

Fishing Craft Owners Meet; Seizure by Government Faced

With the possibility that the Government may take over Boston's fleet of 40 long-idle fishing trawlers, owners of the vessels met at Boston Fish Pier this morning to prepare their answer to the National War Labor Board. The Board had requested them to return the vessels to active service pending arbitration of a labor dispute over who should pay the cost of war-risk insurance.

The owners, organized as the Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York, Inc., had been given until today to accept arbitration, but up to noon apparently had reached no decision.

Continued "defiance" of the Board's authority may bring about the turning over of the case to President Roosevelt, with a recommendation that the Government "take over the industry," according to Board officials.

National attention has been attracted to the case, because it is the first "test" of the power of the Board, only recently established for the express purpose of bringing employers and workers together.

Union crews demand that vessel owners pay for $5,000 worth of war-risk insurance for each men. The owners take the stand that the men should buy their own insurance because they work on a co-operative basis, sharing the profits of each trip.

When the issue reached the War Labor Board, both sides were requested to resume activities pending arbitration. Members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, agreed. The owners, however, insisted that they must first have a guarantee that the Union would "freeze" working conditions for the duration of the war on the basis they have been for the past year.

Reports from Washington quote George W. Taylor, Acting Chairman of the Board, and Wayne L. Morse, a member of the Board, as saying that if the operators refuse to accept the Board's request the next step "is to notify the President that they have not complied."

Should such a step be necessary, the Board would recommend firm action, since the case involved the question of whether or not labor and management intended to comply with the intent of the new War Labor Board to effect peaceful settlements of labor disputes, according to Mr. Morse.

If all "psychological" pressure fails, and the President is unable to obtain compliance, it appears that the Government would have no recourse except to take over the industry, added Mr. Morse. He stated, however, that he could not speak for the President in this matter.

The industry was declared to be vital to the war program by Mr. Morse, who pointed out its importance as a food. He added that about 40 per cent of the fish production had been halted by the tie-up of the trawlers.

Third in Series Of Blackout Orders

More blackout rules:

Unless it is absolutely necessary to be on the street, remain indoors.

If outdoors when the blackout begins, get under cover as quickly as possible, either in a building or a doorway.

Do not use flashlights or lighted matches in the open. Do not smoke or light tobacco out of doors.

If you are walking, pass and keep to the right. Proceed slowly. Don't run. Be careful of curbstones.

Cross at intersections, do not jaywalk.

KEEP OFF THE STREETS.

Nazi Warships Blast Way Past British; U.S. Fleet Sank 16 Japanese Ships; Singapore Forces Fight Grimly On

Japanese push attack despite big losses—Philippines quiet and Java awaits blow.

By The War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

Much of the future course of the war is being determined on a 14-mile front on Singapore Island, where General Percival's men, without protection from the air and with the Japanese today in possession of their main water supply, were determined to hold out till the end.

The grim determination of the little band of Australians and Indians has compelled the Japanese to take back their claim of having captured Singapore City, to the embarrassment of Hitler, who yesterday cabled his congratulations on the city's fall.

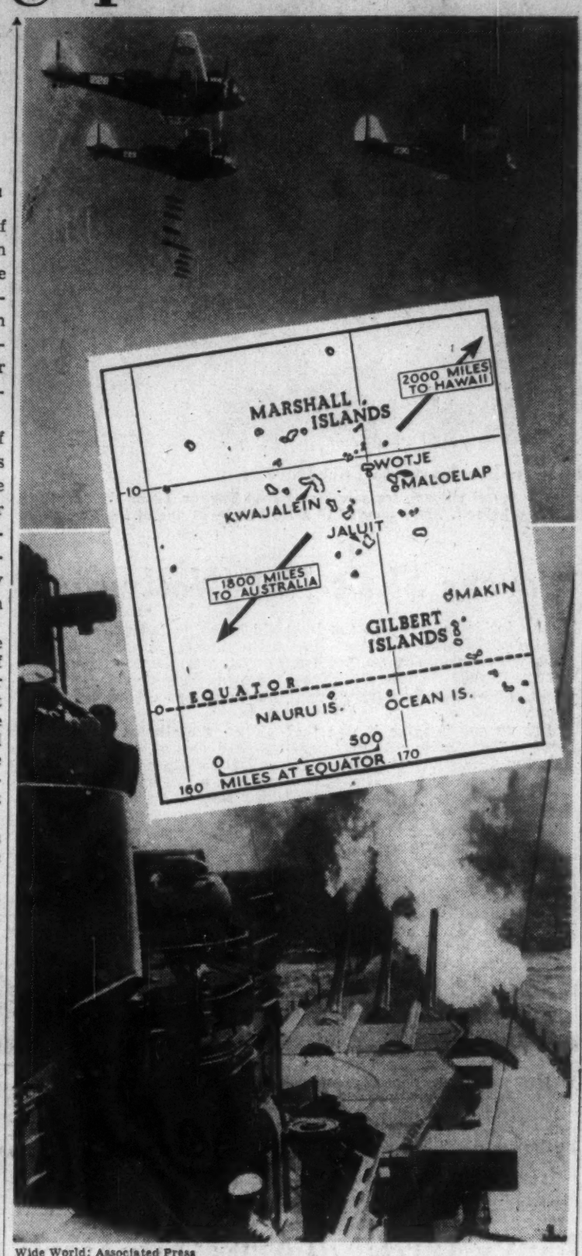
Nevertheless the Japanese are pressing on regardless of losses around the great Seletar naval base in the north, at Tanglin, two miles from the city in the south and around the MacRitchie reservoir in the center, and the defenders appear to be holding on without hope of relief.

The critical situation has brought sharp reverberations from many quarters—London, where severe criticism against the Government has broken out in Parliament; Australia, where Parliament has been summoned a month before its time, and Java, where the Dutch see the possibility of overwhelming attack against them the moment Singapore is lost.

While the Japanese still withheld their main attack against General MacArthur in the Philippines and confined themselves to consolidating their hold on recently taken points in the Dutch East Indies among them allegedly Macassar on the Celebes and Bandjermassin on Borneo 300 miles above Surabaya on Java—heavy fighting was reported from Burma.

Encouraged by a little air assistance, the British troops, though unable to prevent the Japanese, headed for Rangoon, from crossing the Salween River to the port of Martaban, appear to have thwarted enemy attempts to profit by the gain. Aided by British and American volunteer air fighters, they stopped the Japanese move to cross the river at Paan, 30 miles north of Martaban, and

Continued on Page 6, Column 6



Wide World; Associated Press

Where U. S. Fleet Struck

On Jan. 31 units of the United States Pacific Fleet staged a surprise attacks on the Japanese-held Marshall and Gilbert Islands—shown in the map—destroying 16 enemy ships and 41 planes.

Marshall Island Raid Gives U. S. Naval Edge

Eyewitness accounts of Gilbert-Marshall Islands raid: First page of second section.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—America's naval advantage over Japan in numbers of warships and amount of combat tonnage is as great, if not greater, than before Pearl Harbor.

The marked acceleration of the United States' naval construction program and the Japanese loss of five warships, 11 auxiliaries and 41 planes in the recent American raid on the Gilbert and Marshall islands, combined with other heavy enemy losses during two months of warfare in the Southwestern Pacific, have redressed the balance upset by the attack on Pearl Harbor, according to naval opinion here.

With the Japanese losing one 17,000-ton converted aircraft carrier of the Yawata class, one light cruiser, one destroyer and two submarines, the United States has just launched the 10,000-ton cruiser Montpelier and the destroyers Butler and Gherardi and on Feb. 16 will launch the 35,000-ton battleship Alabama. In addition, the 35,000-ton South Dakota, launched the middle of last year, is nearly ready to join the fleet, while an unspecified number of destroyers and submarines have taken their combatant posts since Dec. 7.

Although the sinking of five enemy warships was the most spectacular result of the eminently successful American naval raid, naval officers here point out that the destruction of three large fleet tankers, five cargo vessels and three small ships together with the vast havoc wrought among Japanese air fields, harbor facilities, and reserves has seriously crippled the enemy's ability to wage naval warfare over a vast area and has lessened the likelihood of successful

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

PEARL HARBOR, Feb. 13 (AP)—United States naval officers gave details today of their first major offensive of the war, the devastating Jan. 31 raid which wiped out important Japanese bases in the mid-Pacific.

Jubilantly but prosaically they related how units of the Pacific Fleet under command of Vice Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., blasted bases in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, flanking United States supply routes to Australia and New Zealand. The Navy Department in Washington announced details of the attack last night.

Four military air bases were destroyed, 16 enemy ships—including a converted aircraft carrier, a destroyer, a cruiser and two large submarines—were sunk, and two modern military villages were leveled.

Forty-one Japanese planes, including four-engined bombers, were blasted on the ground and from the sky.

Officers Honored

In Washington the Navy announced that appropriate rewards would be given officers and men who took part in the daring raids.

Vice Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for planning and conducting the "brilliant and audacious" attacks on the Japanese strongholds and Commander Miles R. Browning, Admiral Halsey's Chief of Staff, has been recommended for promotion to Captain.

Admiral Halsey, the Navy reported, led one unit of his raiding force himself. A second unit was

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Direct U. S. naval attack on Japan held possible: Page 10.

Daring dash from Brest poses new and grave problems for United Nations' fleets.

By the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Through waters which no enemy has successfully dared for more than a century, the German Navy has raced two of its most valuable vessels—challenging not only British sea power, but besting the RAF and the Fleet Air Arm in the only skies where England claims superiority.

This war has brought drastic revisions to the concept of naval problems, but these are not the key factors in the ability of the Germans to blast a way through the Straits of Dover for the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau.

It was the successful use of the old weapon of surprise—the capitalizing of their opponent's apparent complacency, and an audacity with which the Nazis have not yet been sufficiently credited—which has given the German Navy this spectacular success.

Weather Helped—But

Apparently it was believed that the RAF's 112 raids on Brest, where the two German battleships were harbored, were far more successful than they in fact proved to be. Only this can account for the failure to keep these vessels pinned to the French Coast. And perhaps the Germans were at pains to give the impression that these battle-wagons were immobilized.

The head start which the Nazis had before they were discovered by British reconnaissance may be laid to skillful German use of the weather. But the weather cannot be invoked as an explanation for the entire affair.

It should have served the defenders equally as well, permitting them to approach their quarry, once it was observed. It must have made it equally hard for the umbrella of German planes to operate against British surface craft, which, possibly also due to their own air protection appear to have suffered little.

Nor is there understandable reason why the British permitted themselves to be outnumbered in the air in the one region where their aerial power is formidable. Britain, indeed, will be justified in asking why something of the same treatment meted out to the Prince of Wales and the Repulse was not in store for the Germans when they ventured into the 30-mile waters off the white cliffs of Dover, although the contrast with the clear day off Malaya is a contrasting factor.

New Problems for Allies

The immediate question that arises, however, is what new problems will be raised for the Navies of the United Nations with these 26,000-ton battleships loose at sea. They will be grave.

But the Allies may have one precious moment to make such

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

London admits Reich's mightiest ships safe after great battle in Dover Straits.

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—In one of the most audacious naval gambles of the present war, two of Germany's mightiest battleships and an accompanying cruiser, have apparently eluded British interception in a dash which carried them from Brest Harbor to the Helgoland Bight, through the entire length of the English Channel and the narrow Straits of Dover.

An authoritative British source said the action against the Nazi ships was completely over and that in all probability the Nazi vessels were safely at their destination.

It was a gamble that risked freedom for the 26,000-ton battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the 10,000-ton cruiser Prinz Eugen, to rove the seas again as lethal raiders of Britain's commerce, against their loss as the price of failure.

And the British ruefully acknowledged this Black Friday that, so far at least, the Germans had engineered a shrewd and skillful coup under the muzzles of Britain's home defenders.

700-Mile Dash

From Brest to Helgoland is approximately 700 miles. Apparently the ships had negotiated nearly half this distance when they first were engaged at 11 a. m. yesterday. For five hours planes were in constant action over the enemy armada.

It was from the sky that the German warships' greatest protection came, not only from concealing snow and fog, but from swarms of Nazi fighter planes, shuttling out in relays from the French coast to keep protection constantly over them.

Britons' dismay that their rule of home waters could be so daringly and successfully challenged was voiced swiftly in demands for explanations which may cause new difficulties for Prime Minister Churchill's Government on top of the bad news from the Pacific and Mediterranean.

Berlin's Version of Fight

[Berlin's version of the battle claimed a British destroyer was sunk, a cruiser was set afire and 45 British planes were shot down. More than 600 planes were reported fighting at times over the Channel through which the German battleships and cruiser passed under the guns of the Dover coast.

The Germans said they lost seven planes.

The war bulletin disclosed that commanding the German battleship force was Vice Admiral Otto Ciliax, a German Navy veteran.]

The first word of the German warships' dash came from two Spitfires on reconnaissance. They eluded 12 Messerschmitts to race home and spread the alarm.

Quickly, a flight of torpedo planes guarded by 50 fighters was wing-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Soviets Pierce Nazi Lines In Drive to White Russia

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (AP)—Russian dispatches asserted today the Soviet winter offensive had reached White Russia, ski troops penetrating German lines to strike in that area, which borders old Poland.

Ski soldiers, who maneuvered across heavy snows, were aided by guerrillas and probably by parachute troops in the thrust to win back White Russia and wipe out German communication lines across it.

Where the entry was made was not specified, but it could have been accomplished by advance units operating both above and below Smolensk, key German base on the Dnieper River 230 miles west of Moscow.

[Before Soviet authorities closed down recently on the announcement of specific gains in the offensive, Red Army spearheads were reported operating from Toropets, about 65 miles above the northern tip of White Russia, and Soviet troops were massing in the Kirov area, 80 miles from its eastern border. The Dnieper flows through eastern areas of the Republic.]

White Russia is a republic of the U. S. S. R. north of the Ukraine and, with the Ukraine, suffered heavily in fighting incident to the German drive to the east last summer.

Russians reported Soviet Marines had captured a strongly fortified hill in the three-month-old battle of Sevastopol.

A Russian dispatch to the Government newspaper Izvestia said a battalion of the 121st German infantry regiment was dispersed in a victorious drive by sea soldiers of the Red Fleet to seize emplacements high above Sevastopol, the main port of the Crimea.

[This Russian seizure of the initiative on the western coast of the Black Sea peninsula coincided with German air raids on the Kerch area to the east, indicating that the Red Army might be again massing men and supplies for a renewal of the once-frustrated attempt to drive out the invading units in between.]

Again the Soviet Information Bureau reported the occupation of "several populated places" without naming them.

A newspaper dispatch yesterday, however, indicated the Russians had recaptured Borok, a railroad village on Lake Ilmen 100 miles below Leningrad and 110 miles east of the Estonian frontier.

Belief that, behind the screen of relative secrecy, the Red Army has launched new operations intended to batter down German positions before the arrival of spring was expressed by foreign military observers in Moscow.

Even in the north, they said, the worst of the winter weather harassing the poorly acclimated invaders probably has passed.

"German troops are suffering heavy losses in materials and particularly in man power," a communiqué declared.

Seventeen German planes were said to have been destroyed Wednesday, against a Russian loss of eight.

'Strikeless Strike' at Shipyard in East Boston a New Demonstration by Labor

Boston Scrap Salvage Drive Is Under Way

Boston householders were today instructed on what to do, whom to call, and how much they would be paid for paper, metals and other scrap salvage under the defense salvage program.

George G. Hyland, Chairman of the Boston Salvage Committee, announced the new rates and the city's readiness to pay cash for trash or, if requested, to reimburse householders with defense stamps.

Even the junk dealers, through their association, announced their full co-operation with the defense stamp plan, and garnished it with a resolution that they would improve their appearances with uniforms.

Schedule of Rates

This resolution was adopted at a mass meeting of the Roxbury and Boston junk dealers' associations in Roxbury. The schedule of minimum rates, payable for paper, metal, rubber, and rags, approved by the Massachusetts Salvage Committee, was as follows:

"Paper 25 cents to 50 cents a 100 pounds, metals from lead paying 4 cents a 100 pound to iron and steel at 35 cents a 100 pound; rubber, automobile tubes, 5 cents a pound, overshoes ad rubbers, 25 cents a hundred pound, and old tires 50 cents a 100 pound; and used rags 2 cents a pound."

The Salvage Committee also issued a schedule of what to save. Under the waste paper category, the committee wants old newspapers, wrapping paper, cardboard, cartons and boxes, paper bags, magazines and advertising material. Wax paper or carbon paper will not be accepted.

Any Old Rags

Rags, the Committee said, are cast off clothing, draperies, mattresses, pillows, sheets, towels, flour and sugar bags, carpets, and burlap bags, if in good condition.

Scrap metal is everything made of metal except tin cans and razor blades, accordingto the Committee. As items under this classification, the Committee suggested metal beds, iron railings, toothpaste containers, washboards, doorknobs and locks.

Householders or bushmen with waste material for the collectors can call Hancock 0200, and a junk dealer will be immediately sent to them. Another phase of this program will go forward as soon as Mr. Hyland distributes cards similar to ice cards for display in the street windows of residences or business houses.

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By a Staff Photographer

Deanna Durbin Captures Fort Devens

The singing movie star prepares to dish out spinach for soldiers at Fort Devens. Later she sat down and had a few bites of the soldiers' lunch herself. She appeared in a USO show at one of the Fort theaters in the evening.

Deanna Shows Devens She's Not 'Hollywood'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Feb. 13—A Hollywood girl without Hollywood airs—who ate spaghetti and meat balls with the soldiers, playfully picked out a piano melody with one finger, served spinach in a chef's cap and apron, and flashed a gay, flirtatious smile—this is the impression Deanna Durbin has left at Fort Devens.

She paid her first visit here late yesterday, and lost no time in blitzing these soldiers' hearts.

She sat down with two flabbergasted privates in mess hall, got acquainted quickly, and soon was chatting about home towns and sweethearts and army life. Private Victor Iannetti, of East Boston, who was at her left elbow, said he "never ate a meal that tasted so good."

At a backstage piano, surrounded by olive-drab uniforms, wearing herself a soldier's hat at a jaunty angle, Deanna led the singing of an army song, picking out the approximate melody with one stiff forefinger.

"You're not singing," she protested when one boy became too rapt to pay attention to what he was doing. She winked, and one full-throated baritone boomed forth in enthusiastic melody.

The day was a kaleidoscope of happy incidents, down to the last strains of "Embraceable You"—the song with which Deanna finished off the United Service Organizations show "Razzle Dazzle" that night.

Let no one imagine it was the little girl of "Spring Parade" performing with juvenile spontaneity that captured Fort Devens. Spontaneous she was, but not young, nor chiltlishly unsophisticated. Subtly charming, loveable, feminine, unspoiled—these were the soldiers' adjectives.

She began by doffing a chef's white apron, standing behind a counter, and dishing out spaghetti, chowder, spinach, and meat to a long line of hungry soldiers.

"That," said one of the near-by non-coms, "is the way we get the boys to eat their spinach."

She filled a tray for herself, sat down at one of the tables, and was soon surrounded by enthusiastic autograph hunters. They showered her with backs of envelopes, scraps of paper, even pictures of their sweethearts, and she signed them all.

Deanna didn't get much eaten; she was too busy.

At the theater, the Hollywood visitor was given a "dressing room" which was just a curtained-off corner of the back stage. Juggling acts, chorus girl dancing, impersonations, comedy—regular old-time vaudeville—preceeded her on the stage.

Then, the climax. This reporter watched the faces in the soldier audience as, in her clear, bell-like soprano, a girl in a blue and pink dress sang five melodious popular songs.

Softly, she sung "Taps To Reveille," with soldiers humming the chorus; swung into Johnny McCarthy's wordless, if eloquent, serenade to "Rose O'Day"; did two popular adaptations of classical melodies, and finished almost crooning "Embraceable You."

Wide-eyed, sitting forward in their seats, the boys in uniform payed her the tribute of rapt attention. One in the front row slowly stopped chewing his gum and left his mouth where it was, just before the next bite—a completely forgotten part of his physiognomy.

The applause was thunderous as she skipped back stage, gave the Master of Ceremonies' nose a playful tweak, and ran on again for a last bow.

Deanna Durbin had won one big battle for soldier morale.

Ouster Move Against Tobin Is Resumed

Dismissal of the petition of five Boston voters seeking removal of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin on charges of corrupt practices was "unwarrantable, unjustifiable, and not in accordance with well-settled principles of law," the petitioners charged today in an attempt to bring their case before the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

They filed documents asking the special tribunal of Suffolk Superior Court, appointed to hear the election, to "report" the case to the High Court for determination of several questions. The queries raised for Supreme Court determination by the voters asked whether their petition had to be signed by the original voters to whom permission was granted by the Court; whether the special tribunal of three judges, which dismissed the petition, could vacate an order from a single justice, allowing amendments to their ouster proceedings; and questioning the tribunal's right to dismiss the petion for want of jurisdiction.

The three judges dismissed the petition yesterday because it was not "brought and filed by the parties to whom leave was granted." Under the law, voters seeking to remove a public official must first obtain permission to bring such an action from a justice of the Superior Court. It was granted in this case by Judge Vincent Brogna.

The three-Judge Court pointed out, however, when the case came before it, that only four of the five original petitioners had signed the election document. The fifth was signed by power of attorney. The voters also asked the Supreme Court to determine whether the power of attorney was valid as a signature for one of the voters.

Derailments Laid To Open Switch

Failure to reverse a switch, which had been thrown to permit an empty passenger train to back onto a siding while a Plymouth-bound train passed by on the main track, was believed the cause of a codllision which derailed two locomotives a quarter mile south of Braintree Station this morning.

Treated for injuries at the Weymouth hospital were: Fireman P. S. Hutchinson, Wollaston; Trainman Percy L. Clark, Middleboro; Mail Clerk Charles Coffin, Melrose; and Philip Jacobs, South Weymouth. The following were treated at the scene and taken to Quincy Hospital for a check-up: John C. Sheridan, Boston; J. W. Stratton, Wollaston; and C. A. Carroll, Cambridge.

By a Staff Photographer

New Labor Tactics of Wartime

Instead of striking, hundreds of members of the shipbuilding union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations demonstrated at 7 o'clock this morning at the gate of the Atlantic Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Co. in East Boston. The union protested delay in obtaining a contract after long drawn out negotiations.

About 600 Union Men Parade In Dispute Over Agreement

A wartime labor demonstration such as probably never has been seen before in the long history of Boston, was put on this morning at the entrance of the Atlantic ship repair yard in East Boston.

Five or six hundred union men paraded on their own time, without interfering with production, when ordinarily their dispute might have flared into a strike.

The controversy is reported as perhaps the oldest in the records of the National Labor Relations Board. It makes one of the remaining bits of struggle of the great Bethlehem Steel Company against unionization.

The Atlantic and also the Simpson yards in East Boston are both owned by Bethlehem Steel. They are very important to the shipping industry, doing much work for the government.

Endeavoring for four years to get an agreement with Bethlehem here, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations hit on the plan of a protest demonstration as a good wartime move.

An unusual note was added to the throng in the dark o the early morning by Miss Zara du Pont of Cambridge, one of the du Pont family. The du Ponts are Bethleham stockholders.

Miss Zara du Pont, however, differs with the general industrial viewpoint of the du Ponts, and at the last stockholders' meeting of Bethlehem presented a protest against the company's labor policy.

The Rev. Donald G. Lothrop and the Rev. George Paine also joined the C. I. O. ranks this morning.

Everything went off as planned during the half-hour march, except for police objections to the carrying of banners in front of the yard's entrance. Union leaders said they felt they had the right to display their signs on the street, but did not resist the ban.

C. I. O. unrest at the East Boston yards has been stirred by efforts of an independent union, stemming from the independent union at the Fore River Yard of Bethlehem at Quincy, to organize and capture the plant.

The local contest, however, apparently has been swallowed up in a general effort to settle disputes at eight Bethlehem ship plants. Yesterday the War Labor Board at Washington took up the problem, inclusive of East Boston.

Petroleum Group Denies Urging Of Gas Rationing

Petroleum interests have not recommended gasoline rationing to Federal Co-ordinator Harold Ickes, Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Secretary of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England, said today.

Earlier reports published today said a petroleum industry committee, identified by Mr. Morrill as the newly formed "Sub-Committee of Supplies and Distribution," had recommended use of ration books to effect a 15 per cent cut in gas consumption between Feb. 15 and April 1.

Rationing plans are in existence, Mr. Morrill said, but if they are instituted by the Petroleum Coordinator, it will not be at the industry's suggestion.

Meanwhile, automobile owners received from Thomas M. Joyce, Massachusetts Rationing Administrator, word that the Federal Government would be very strict in its interpretation of rules governing distribution of new cars purchased before Jan. 1.

Uncle Sam requires that the purchaser prove he made a downpayment on the new car before the first of the year.

Navy Yard and Army Site Dark Feb. 17 but Plants to Stay Lit

Army and Navy authorities in Boston agreed today to blackout the South Boston Army Base, the Navy Yard at Charlestown, and the ship repair basin in Chelsea next Tuesday in co-operation with local Civilian Defense authorities who desire that the City's first practice blackout be as complete a one as possible.

The announcement was made following a conference in the office of Joseph G. Loughlin, Regional Director of Civilian Defense, and reverses a statement issued earlier in the day by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety that these places would be illuminated as usual during the test.

Defense plants, however, operating on a 24-hour basis, will be permitted to operate even if they find it impossible to blackout, it was announced.

A request for defense plants to continue operations came from the Secretary of War who said that continued production of essential war goods was more important than the test blackout. The War Department expressed regret that many of the plants busy with war orders were unequipped to meet the blackout requirements and said that future contracts will include a clause requiring that the plants be blacked out or in a position to blackout at short notice.

It was disclosed that 63 plants in Boston are engaged in war work. Twenty-seven plants are operating under Army contracts, 23 under Navy contracts, and 13 on Quartermaster orders.

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Blackout Officer, said that inquiries made in Philadelphia disclosed that defense industries in that City were permitted to operate during a similar test.

The First Interceptor Command at Mitchel Field, L. I., rulcd today that all airplane beacons must be left on, blackout or no.

At the East Boston Airport Army officials agreed to darken all of its equipment but civilian authorities insisted that landing field boundary lights must be left on. Chairman John J. Walsh of the Boston Committee on Public Safety said that only one plane is due to arrive during the period of the blackout and that defense authorities are working with commercial airlines to see if this schedule might be changed.

If you're planning to dine in one of Boston's numerous cafeterias along about 10 o'clock next Tuesday night, here's a bit of advice—don't order soup.

For at that hour, when Boston's first real blackout test will begin, the lights in nearly all cafeterias will be swtiched off and will remain off for the 20 minutes allowed for the test. It will be a whole lot safer to have a substantial hamburg sandwich, for instance, to munch on during the blackness.

With large window fronts difficult to shield, most of the major restaurant chains have decided that putting out lights will provide the most effective and simplest method of meeting the blackout requirements. That means, of course, that patrons will have to sit in the dark and that no meals will be served during the test.

Two more suburban comunities announced plans for blackout tests in the near future.

John M. Bierer, Chairman of the Newton Committee on Public Safety, said that his City would hold a test from 9 to 9:20 p. m. on Feb. 24. More than 4,000 air-raid wardens and auxiliary police will help police enforce regulations and control traffic, he announced.

The Town of Hingham applied for blackout test permission for Monday, Feb. 23. The south shore community's test would also last 20 minutes with complete extinguishing of street and residential lights planned and a limited stoppage of industrial activity.

Requests for blackout tests must be approved by Richard Robie, Regional Director for Greater Boston, and Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the Protective Division of the State Committee on Public Safety.

Milton Street, Executive Secretary of the Greater Boston Regional Office of Civilian Defense, said the question whether defense industries should halt during blackout tests should be determined by the local blackout officials.

Willkie Asks MacArthur as U. S. Chieftain

Continued from Page 1

ignorance in the War Department" and because "the Navy still believes that an air bomber cannot sink a battleship."

Knox Attack Supported

Back in 1933 General MacArthur, as Chief of Staff, Mr. Willkie continued, saw the need of a mechanized army, complete coordination of the Air Force for defensive and offensive action.

The audience, made up of Republican leaders throughout the State as well as party followers, thoroughly enjoyed Mr. Willkie's sharp attack upon Secretary of the Navy Knox.

The attack came during Mr. Willkie's outline of debits and credits piled up by the Administration in the war crisis.

"On the debit side we have the startling fact that the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, no longer is completely entrusted with full authority in the handling and enunciation of the Government's foreign policy. In his place, Secretary of the Navy Knox has come forward as a ready volunteer. It is recalled that this doughty public servant was assuring the nation in the morning papers of Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941, in bold headlines, that "the Navy is ready." It was on that very afternoon that the radio frantically broadcast the news of Pearl Harbor."

Further, Mr. Knox, he said, "made known to the other nations that we were fighting Hitler first, which meant we could not be so concerned about affairs in the Far East. Such gratuitous comment could not be expected to serve our best interests or encourage our associates battling against the aggression of Japan. Mr. Knox subsequently has found out that we are fighting everywhere.

"It is to be hoped that he will hereafter confine his attentions to that fighting, and leave statements of policy in regard to other nations to the State Department. The country, irrespective of party, and the world outside, has confidence in Mr. Hull. Mr. Knox is another matter even under censorship."

Department's Prestige Weakened

The prestige and effectiveness of the State Department also has been weakened by transferring planning of economic warfare to a group under the direction of Vice President Wallace, he said.

The Republican leader unleashed a similar attack upon establishment of organizations, independent of the State Department, to collect information about and disseminate information to foreign countries.

"This again is a disorganizing influence in the conduct of our foreign affairs."

The attack was delivered in the presence of Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the Massachusetts House, who is now Deputy Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, to which Mr. Willkie was referring.

These conditions exist, Mr. Willkie asserted, "all because this Administration did not know before it came into office and has not learned by experience the basic and most elementary principles of organization."

On the credit side Mr. Willkie listed several accomplishments.

Nelson Appointment Hailed

Appointment of Donald B. Nelson as supreme director of industrial production—"after 20 long months of insistent demand—has unleashed our great productive capacity." he stated.

"Our airplane production is now not just talk," Mr. Willkie continued. "We will not meet this year the extravagant predictions that official quarters have made. But we will, despite a slow start due to confused organization, produce an astonishing number of planes."

Mr. Willkie predicted production of at least 50,000 aircraft engines, launching of 6,000,000 tons of merchant shipping, "more than the whole merchant fleet of Japan." Production of tanks has been tremendously accelerated, he said, while large-scale manufacture of guns and ammunition is beginning to function.

"The Japanese bombs that fell on Pearl Harbor brought realization of what we have long advocated," Mr. Willkie declared. "That America should become strong and remain free only through production. So, at last, the mainsprings of American industry have been touched off and at last are in motion."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

War Relief Rally. Speakers will include Lady Marley, British educator and sociologist, and Capt. Sergei Kournakoff, former Imperial Russian Cavalry Officer and now a military analyst and author. This meeting is sponsored by the Massachusetts State Committee and the International Workers Order, with the proceeds going to the United War Fund and Russian War Relief. Rally at John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Avenue, at 8 p. m. General admission 28 cents.

Country and square dancing by the Country Dance Society at the Teacher's College Gymnasium, Huntington and Longwood Avenues, at 8 p. m.

Student concert at the New England Conservatory of Music. The public is invited to attend at Brown Hall, 8:15 p. m.

Saturday

Nature films entitled, "The Gray Squirrel—Life History of this Friendly Fur-Bearer," and "Black Bear Twins—A Wilderness Comedy of Two Bear Cubs," will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History. Three performances. Open free to the public at 10, 11 a. m., and 3 p. m.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "French Paintings" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Hayward of the Musuem staff. Open at 11 a. m.

"Approach to Abstract Painting" will be the theme of talks by Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor, and Dr. Frederick B. Deknatel. At the Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street, at 3:30 p. m.

French Lecture at the Copley-Plaza. Prof. René de Messières will speak on "La Captivité d'un grand roi: François Ier." Auspices of L'Alliance Francaise; 3:30 p. m. The pubic is invited to attend.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Extra Gibbs Course Opens July 6 for College Use

The Katharine Gibbs School of Boston announces that a course for college women, especially adapted to wartime needs, will begin on July 6. A regular one-year course will begin on that date also. These college groups will finish in February and the regular one-year group in March. Residences will be open during the summer for the first time. The July 6 opening date is in addition, of course, to the regular September opening for all courses.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate cold this p. m. and tonight, with temperature remaining below freezing today and falling to well below freezing again tonight.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Continued moderately cold tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

Southwestern Maine: Not quite so cold tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:49 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Saturday, 10:08 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:43 p. m.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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Critical Situation at Singapore Puts Burden on Port Darwin

Northern Australian base is backstop to Dutch Indies fortifications; actually an outpost.

By British Press Service

NEW YORK—The critical situation at Singapore has brought Australia sharply up against the necessity of preparing to meet attempts at invasion. Immense importance therefore attaches to the Commonwealth's one base in the north, Port Darwin, which is linked with the big centers in the south by the newly built motor highway through empty Northern Territory from Port Darwin to Alice Springs.

Port Darwin stands as a lonely outpost in a position of reserve behind the Netherlands base of Surabaya in Java.

While supply routes connecting Port Darwin with industrial Australia are not the best, the continent represents a considerable reserve of food and arms supplies for Port Darwin.

Long recognized as an important commercial airport, Port Darwin is only 3½ hours flying time from Surabaya. Air lines between Darwin and Singapore ran northwest across the Netherlands East Indies.

Port Darwin is separated from industrial Australia by hundreds of miles of desert spaces. Supplies reaching the base from Southern Australia must travel 3,000 miles by land or sea. The port has no direct rail connection with the industrial southland. A railroad links Darwin to Birdum, 300 miles south, and a new all-weather road 600 miles long, links Birdum to Alice Springs, where a second railroad covers the remaining 700 miles to a point of connection with the main South Australian railroads.

New 600-Mile Road

The new 600-mile road from Birdum to Alice Springs, a notable feat in Australian construction, was built in 1940, in the brief space of 93 days. Operating in three shifts of eight hours each, seven days a week, 1,400 men, sent from South Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales, began the task in October, 1940, and completed it shortly before Christmas.

Until a few years ago, Port Darwin was a hamlet of very minor importance, its isolation and extreme tropical climate acting as a deterrent to any development. In 1938 it started to respond to the growth of aviation development, and assumed some importance as the first Australian port reached by planes from Singapore. Port Darwin became the key northern point of Australia for air lines from the cities of Eastern Australia, from Perth in the west and Adelaide in the South.

The outbreak of war in 1939 brought swift expansion, and today Port Darwin has all the aspects of a boom community. It has swollen from a rural population of a few hundreds to more than 5,000 within a few years. Australian infantrymen were brought there in 1939, and located in improvised quarters which were supplanted by modern cantonments later. Artillery, engineers, and air forces followed and in April, 1941, the garrison was strengthened by a big movement of troops from the Southeast.

Originally serviced only by a civil airport, Darwin now has a new military airdrome. The entire port has been modernized along up-to-date military lines. American-made bombers are used for patrol work in the Darwin area, extending along the northern Australian coast from Cape York, Queensland on the east to Wyndham, Western Australia, on the west, and from the Pacific to the Indian Oceans.

Infantrymen stationed at Darwin are charged with the task of protecting the port from surprise attack by land, which is not impossible since the coast for long distances on either side is completely uninhabited. Artillerymen have been in charge of protecting the harbor installations from attack by sea.

Details of the present defenses of Darwin are not disclosed, for military reasons. Prior to the recent expansion, however, they were known to include Bren gun carriers, antiaircraft guns, a searchlight station of 210,000,000 candle power, and a radio listening equipment for detecting planes. The United States already had a naval observer stationed at the port.

As a defense base, Darwin has various advantages. It is covered on the north by the twin Melville and Bathurst Islands which together are 120 miles long, and on the east by Coburg Peninsula. The town itself faces the sea on three sides.

The isolation of Darwin in relation to the developed parts of Australia is comparable in certain respects to that of the early American communities on the Pacific coast, when the Rockies and the wild midland cut them off from the industry and civilization of the Eastern United States.

Named for Charles Darwin, the port was planned in 1869 as the first telegraph station in Australia to connect that continent with Europe, via Java, Singapore, and Madras. From Darwin, the telegraph line went overland to Adelaide in South Australia. The line was completed in 1872. This development failed to bring any appreciable advance to the barren community.

For more than 30 years, Darwin remained in its primitive state, a hamlet comprising a population of several hundred. In 1911, the Australian Commonwealth government took over the Northern Territory, including Darwin, and this brought a slight degree of modernization.

In 1933, Darwin's population was 1,566 which rose to 2,250 in 1940, and has greatly increased since that date, due to expansion of defenses. Of the present population, excluding the military forces, about three-fourths are Europeans, one-sixth Chinese and the remainder Filipinos, Japanese and aborigines.

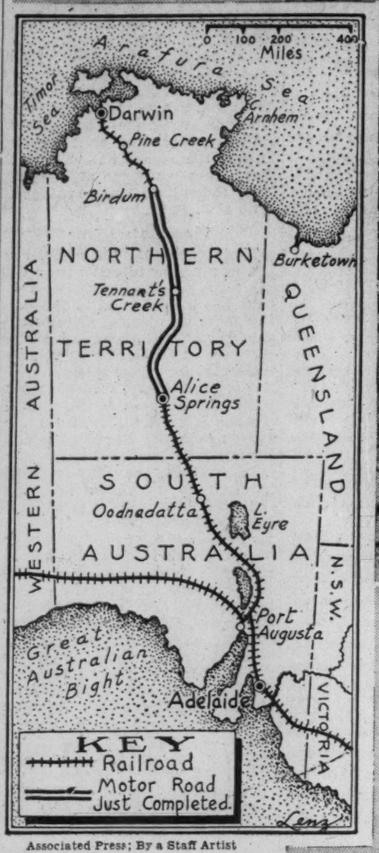
The Japanese population, either of Darwin or of the Northern Territory as a whole, has never been large. The last prewar census put the total Japanese residents of the Territory at 91, most of whom were located at or near Darwin. Latterly, this figure is believed to have increased appreciably.

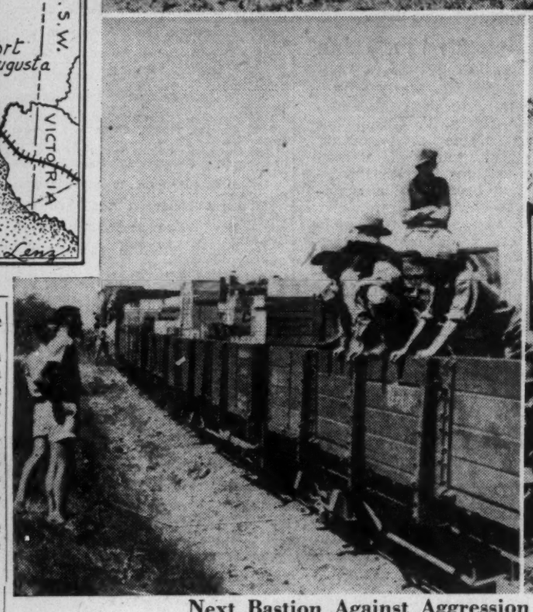
During recent years, Japanese espionage has proved a serious problem to the Territorial Administration. Many Japanese appeared in fishing vessels along the two coasts. They were supposedly pearl fishers and considerable numbers were arrested as violators of the civil laws against unlicensed pearl fishing. However, their real purpose, many believe, was to take water depths in the Port Darwin area, and it is claimed that they may have supplied Japan with important navigation data regarding the waters off the Northern coast of Australia, particularly the waters adjacent to Darwin.

Stripped of its military significance, Darwin has few attractions. Its climate has two sharp divisions—a May-to-September winter, which is dry and agreeable; and a September-to-May summer, which is excessively humid, and marked frequently by monsoons and other tropical storms.

In 1937, Darwin was hit by a cyclone and its main thoroughfare, Cavanagh Street, was reduced to wreckage. The damaged area, however, was soon rebuilt along more modern lines.

The area surrounding the town is rich with tropical vegetation and very colorful. The Darwin houses are one-story high and planned for coolness. The principal industries are cattle-raising and pearl-fishing.





Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

Next Bastion Against Aggression by Japanese?

With the fall of Singapore apparently imminent, Port Darwin, in Northern Territory, Australia, looms as the next stronghold of the United Nations against the Japanese onslaught. Linking Darwin with the big cities of Australia is a supply line—part railroad and part paved defense highway—called "The Burma Road of Australia." Top: A convoy of 200 trucks rolls along Australia's defense highway. It connects railway lines running south from Darwin at Birden, and with the line from Adelaide running north at Alice Springs. Center left: Map. Center right: Starting point for defense highway, Alice Springs, administrative headquarters of Central Australia. Lower left: Defense train reaches Darwin. Lower right: Australian antiaircraft gun is manned to guard the shores of Australia facing the Timor Sea. The port of Darwin is the main harbor on the Timor Sea.

Ex-President Of Spain In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Ex-President Niceto Alcalá Zamora of Spain has accepted Argentine hospitality. The Republican leader stepped on to the Buenos Aires waterside from the Swedish steamship Herma Gorthon after a trip that had begun 441 days previously in Marseilles.

Dr. Zamora was not travelling all the time. When the Republic Government was overthrown in 1936 he went to France, remaining in French exile until the Germans entered Paris. On January 15, 1941 he embarked in the French ship Alsina, at Marseilles, for Dakar.

He was taken off the Alsina at the west African base and kept under arrest in Morroco and Senegal. After tedious negotiations he was released and allowed to proceed to Lisbon, whence he secured a passage on the Portuguese steamship Quanza for the New World. On arrival and deliberation at Cuba, he accepted Argentine hospitality in preference to that offered by other South American countries.

Although invitations were pressed from other countries—especially from Colombia and Chile, where the governing outlook is very liberal—Dr. Zamora saw, and has since found, many advantages living in Buenos Aires.

He is accompanied here by his two sons, Niceto and Luis, and his two daughters, Pura and Isabel. A third son, José, was killed in the Spanish Civil War, fighting for the Republicans.

The ex-President is hesitant about expressing opinions in a neutral country. Publicly, he takes the attitude that Spain holds its destiny in its own hands, but he has said, in an aside as it were, "Pity the country that cannot elect her leaders freely." He has also deplored the fact that foreigners have been allowed to meddle in Spain's internal affairs.

Tunis 'Starved' to Feed Axis Armies, Free French Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 13—How the Franco-German Armistice Commission is rationing already meager civilian food stocks in French Tunis—depriving natives of necessary supplies—in order to send food to Axis armies in Libya, was described in a communiqué received recently from the French National Committee at London Free French headquarters.

"Without knowing the exact amount of aid furnished by the Pétain Government in Vichy in collaboration with the Armistice Commission in Africa," the communiqué states it is now established that gasoline, trucks, and food were taken out of the supplies controlled by the Armistice Commission and shipped into Libya by railroad as far as Gabes, then on by motor highway.

This traffic has been going on over a long period, for as early as May, 1941 Admiral J. P. Esteva, Governor of Tunis, protested to Vichy against orders to do this, given him by the local Armistice Commission. He emphasized the bad impression thus made on the natives who were victims of hunger the communiqué said.

Military Administrator Jacquet, head of military and civilian food supplies in Tunis, resigned in November, 1941, in protest against the transfer of food to Tripoli continues the communiqué. The procedure was as follows: Every one who had stores of merchandise of any kind had to declare them to the Food Administration under penalty of severe punishment. The Armistice Commission then gave orders to the Food Administration for the distribution of different stocks, and proprietors were ordered to make deliveries at designated places on specified dates. All food that went to Tunis went thus under the "legal" auspices of the Food Administration.

Two ships loaded with war supplies recently sailed out of Marseille for Tunis the communiqué asserted, adding that this may be only a single isolated case, but that the American investigation is now based on this instance. The Committee states that the British press suspects that the food from America entering Africa from the west is intended to compensate for that sent to Tunis farther east.

The communiqué was viewed as a substantiation of official charges by the British Government that the Vichy Government is furnishing Axis armies in North Africa with food and supplies.

Anticonscription Riots in Montreal

MONTREAL, Feb. 13 (AP)—Rioting anticonscriptionists, shouting their sentiments in French, injured seven policemen and several civilians and shattered many windows in a demonstration which led to a number of arrests here Feb. 11.

"À bas, à bas, à bas la conscription!" (Down with conscription) was the cry of bands of some 300 youths who paraded militantly through the City.

The disorders followed a rally at which speakers urged a "No" vote in the forthcoming Dominion plebiscite to determine whether the Government should be released from its pre-election pledges not to introduce conscription for overseas war service.

Taft Urges Military Action In Place of Morale Building

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 13 (AP)—The American people do not realize the seriousness of our situation in the war, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio said yesterday in urging that the paramount demand of Congress and of America should be for "successful military action."

"Every other concern and activity must be sacrified to the extent that such sacrifice is really helpful," he declared in a speech prepared for delivery before a Young Republican Club's Lincoln Day dinner.

The Senator voiced his approval of constructive criticism of the war effort, recommended that the Republican Party insist upon proper information about the progress of the war, and sounded a warning that everyone must make substantial sacrifices.

"We have great wealth, capacity to produce, and ability to fight," he asserted. "But in spite of the fact that the European war has been going on for nearly two years and a half, and we have appropriated and spent billions of dollars, we are at the present moment apparently unprepared to meet any of the immediate military and naval problems which face us at the very threshhold of war."

Senator Taft declared that "the long withholding of news about Pearl Harbor" did not set a good precedent, adding "if we wish to win this war, we must face the facts, and not have all the bad news handed out to us with a sugar coating."

"I suggest that we forget propaganda and forget our artificial creation of morale," he continued. "Our people are not discouraged. . . . They are too complacent already."

The Senator struck out at the "scores of publicity bureaus operating in Washington today" and added, "the people have lost confidence in the news, and this has led to lack of interest in the news."

He recommended that all publicity bureaus but those of the Army and Navy should be abolished.

The emphasis on publicity and artificial stimulation of morale today is actually hindering the war effort.

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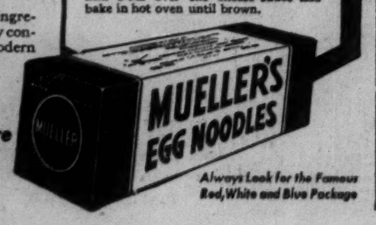
A Meal in Itself! Egg Noodles and Spinach Au Gratin

1—8 oz. package Mueller's Egg Noodles
2 lbs. spinach (3 to 4 cups cooked)
2 tablespoons butter
2 cups milk
salt and pepper
1 cup grated cheese
2 tablespoons flour

Cook Mueller's Egg Noodles as directed on package. Melt butter, add flour and gradually the milk. Stir over low fire until smooth and thick. Season to taste. Add cheese and stir until melted. Put cooked Egg Noodles in bottom of shallow buttered dish and cover with cooked spinach. Pour over the cheese sauce and bake in hot oven until brown.



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• UNINTERRUPTED SINCE 1929
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Have them washed the "soft water way"

Work called for and delivered in all towns within a radius of 10 miles.

Dedham Custom Laundry

125 East Street, Dedham, Mass. Dedham 0108

The Facts On Men's Clothing

So many stories—true, half-true, and patently absurd, are flying around these days that Leopold Morse clarifies the situation for its customers . . .

NO SHORTAGE NOW— One glance at the huge selections of clothing in all Morse stores now on sale at 90th Birthday Sale prices will prove this statement. New fresh stocks arrive daily from our great factory.

NO ANTICIPATED SHORTAGE— As manufacturers and wholesalers as well as retailers Leopold Morse buys vast quantities of fabrics six to ten months in advance of a season. We have on hand healthy supplies of the quality fabrics you are accustomed to buy here.

STYLE LIMITATIONS, PERHAPS— Voluntary on our part to conserve wool for Uncle Sam—but not yet. Next fall double-breasted suits may have no vests; pleats may be eliminated on trousers; perhaps no extra trouser suits; patch pockets on suits and cuffs on overcoats may be out; overcoats may be shortened—but Morse's famous design staff will take care of these details and turn you out smartly as always.

DON'T OVER-BUY—In buying more than your present requirements, you create the very shortages from which we are doing our best to protect you. Trust Leopold Morse to fill your future wardrobe needs and remember our "Factory to you" policy represents substantial savings always.

For 90 years—through three other wars—Leopold Morse has taken care of the clothing needs of New England. We are confident of our ability to do so in the future.

LEOPOLD MORSE CO.

UPTOWN—45 Summer St., Boston HARVARD SQ., Cambridge

DOWNTOWN—Adams Square, Boston

111 Bank St., Waterbury, Conn. 81 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

BOSTON AND CAMBRIDGE STORES OPEN 'TIL 9 P. M. WEDNESDAYS

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Freedom for All Stressed In Woman's Role in Nation

"Women are ready to emerge from their training period and take their place in government," said Miss Alma Lutz, member of the National Executive Council of the National Woman's Party and Contributing Editor to its organ Equal Rights. "I believe that women could have almost anything they wanted in the way of public usefulness, if they only realized their strength as a group, and their capacities as individuals," she said.

Miss Lutz since 1923 has been a member of the National Woman's Party, and is the author of "Created Equal," a biography of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, published by John Day, as well as co-author with Harriot Stanton Blatch of "Challenging Years," memoirs of Mrs. Blatch's mother and Susan B. Anthony.

She is especially interested in the life of the great feminist whose birthday the Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Party will celebrate Monday by a dinner meeting at 260 Berkeley Street, Boston. Miss Lutz is in process of gathering a collection of Miss Anthony's letters.

Freedom for All

Among those already in her possession are several which reveal Miss Anthony's deep concern that the women of the country should arouse everyone to the real issue of the Civil War—namely, freedom for all. Then as now, public thought was not united as to the significance of what was going on. In a letter dated Sept. 21, 1863, Miss Anthony wrote:

"We, the League (Women's National Loyal League), are alive and planning a most vigorous prosecution of our war of ideas, not bullets and bayonets. We must have concert of action in some one practical direction. The honest, earnest people of the country are asking what can we do to help save the nation to freedom. The hour of adjustment, of reconstruction, is coming, and it is our duty to educate the people to demand justice as the first, the chief, cornerstone."

Words that might almost have been written today, Miss Lutz points out. She feels that women have a big stake in this war. Like the women of the Civil War period whom Susan Anthony tried to awaken and stir into alertness, Miss Lutz believes that women today may be tempted to throw themselves into war work without thought for their own rights, feeling sure their value as citizens will be recognized after the war.

"But," says Miss Lutz, "to be worth while this war must actually be a war for a free world, and a free world means free women. They have seen what Fascist governments have done to the freedom of women. Therefore, along with their work for the material defense of their country, women must keep their vision clear enough to recognize that it is imperative for them to share in making the peace and rebuilding the world after the war is won."

'Must Be Alert'

She believes that if women are to do this they must keep alive those organizations which have won and guarded women's freedom step by step until now.

Miss Alma Lutz of Boston

Member of the National Executive Council of the National Woman's Party and Contributing Editor to Equal Rights, the official party organ. The Massachusetts Branch of the National Woman's Party will observe the birthday anniversary of Susan B. Anthony at a dinner meeting Monday, at 260 Berkeley Street, Boston.

"They must be alert," she warns, "to see that no backward steps are taken in the guise of emergency measures, such as mandatory joint income-tax returns for husbands and wives, which would infringe upon the property rights of married women." Furthermore, she feels that women should continue to demand complete citizenship which only an equal rights amendment to the Constitution can grant.

She points out that at the time of the Civil War women said, "Let's forget our task for the moment; it is the Negro's hour"; and men in Congress echoed that cry. As a result, valuable ground was lost and after the war, the work had to be begun almost from the beginning again.

"Let us not make that same mistake today," she urged, "but on the contrary remember the lessons that the women of Susan B. Anthony's day learned so hardly."

B. and P. Women Set Dinner for April 4

The annual dinner of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston will be held April 4 at the Hotel Vendome.

The principal speaker is to be Irving T. McDonald, war analyst, radio commentator, and author.

A world traveler, Mr. McDonald has been addressing audiences throughout New England, he will interpret the Far East fight and the "Malay Melee," and bring a close-up picture of the personalities and places of the Pacific conflict.

Mr. McDonald has at various times been a musician, vaudeville producer, professor of English literature and dean of drama, Chief Boatswain's Mate in the Navy during the World War, and roving newspaper correspondent.

"If you understand human beings and their motives, you will understand history," says this analyist. "History isn't a lot of abstruse facts buried in books. It's what Roosevelt said to Churchill, for instance."

Miss Carolyn LaVers of Boston is the Chairman for this affair.

Mass. Ex-Regents To Celebrate

The Massachusetts Ex-Regents D.A.R. Club celebrated its thirtieth anniversary this afternoon in the Hotel Touraine.

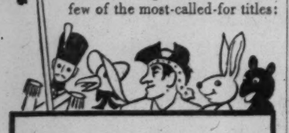
An original pageant was presented, "The Genealogy of the Family of George Washington," written and narrated by Mrs. Mae Merrill Buckley, a member of the Club, while other members acted the parts.

There were songs by Richard Wilson, baritone, and Mrs. Fred Y. Spurr, soprano, accompanied by Mrs. A. Dwight W. Prescott, who also played incidental music of the time of George Washington. Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes read a brief sketch of the club's history.

Mrs. Albert B. Sampson of Marlboro, President, presided at the business meeting, and refreshments were served.

There is Endless Entertainment For Children on VICTOR & BLUEBIRD RECORDS

Songs from favorite motion pictures, fairy tales, singing games, adventures, operettas. Here are a few of the most-called-for titles:



DUMBO (From Walt Disney Picture) *As originally performed in picture.* P-101 (3 10" Records) $2.00*

SNOW WHITE AND 7 DWARFS *As originally sung in picture.* J-8 (3 10" Records) $1.50*

PINOCCHIO *As originally sung in picture.* P-18 (3 10" Records) $2.00*

*List Price Exclusive of Excise Tax

Free descriptive catalog on request.

J. G. KAUFMAN COMPANY
20 Province St., Boston Cap. 7650
Opposite City Hall
Open Wednesday Evenings until 9 P. M.

Ann Bridge's Talk on China Tomorrow

"Forty Centuries of Home Life—Unchanging China" is the subject on which Ann Bridge, distinguished English novelist and short-story writer, will speak as guest of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Miss Bridge is the wife of a British diplomatist and was in Hungary until the closing of the legation in Budapest in the spring of 1941. She has been in the thick of events in eastern and southern Europe in the last few years and has had far-flung experiences in Asia as well. Miss Bridge has a great fondness for China with which she is especially familiar. Her book, "Peking Picnic," was Atlantic Monthly prize winner of a few years ago.

Mrs. J. Livingston Nash, director of the Club's Activities Department which is sponsoring the lecture, will preside and introduce the speaker.

The club also announces a series of six book lectures by Mrs. Thomas Rudkin to be held on successive Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock, beginning tomorrow.

Mrs. Frederic A. Eustis of Milton is Chairman of the committee arranging the course. Non-members as well as members of the club may obtain course tickets at the club office.

On the committee with Mrs. Eustis are Mrs. George Winslow Perkins and Mrs. George R. Fearing. The patroness list includes Mrs. Wilbur S. Grant, Mrs. Alexander Whiteside, Miss Margaret Dunn, Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, Miss Heloise Talbot, Miss Margaret Stevenson, Miss Gertrude Boyden, Miss Ellen J. Cox, Miss Carolyn LaVers, Mrs. Alonzo F. Titus, Mrs. C. H. Whitney, Miss Dalton, Mrs. Olivia Smith, Miss Florence E. Marshall, Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, Mrs. James Dean, Miss Helen C. Gilbert, and Miss Elizabeth M. Scammon.

Quotarians Asked To Mark Feb. 19

"Service for Defense" is the theme on which Quota Club International, classified service club for professional and executive women, will celebrate its twenty-third anniversary.

The President, Effie Loudermilk, of Bluefield, West Virginia, has issued a proclamation for Quota's birthday, calling upon every Quotarian to celebrate Feb. 19 by a gift of service or sacrifice for defense. Accompanying this proclamation is a list of 23 ways in which Quotarians may render sacrifice and service. Heading this list is the advice to "Buy a defense bond"—"Buy war-savings stamps."

On Feb. 19 or during the anniversary month, Quota Clubs in Australia, Canada, and the United States will broadcast to their communities the work that Quota Clubs throughout the organization are doing for defense, war relief, and community service in their own localities.

Founded immediately following the first world war, all of the 135 clubs of Quota International are committed to an all-out program in defense of democracy and of the ideals of friendliness and good will.

Betsy Ross D. A. R. Lawrence Lunch

Betsy Ross Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will hold its third annual mother-daughter luncheon tomorrow at 12:30 o'clock in Russell Hall of the Y. M. C. A. Building, Lawrence.

Mrs. Herman F. Robinson, State Chairman of National Defense Through Patriotic Education, will be the guest of honor. Other guests include the three winners of good citizenship medals awarded by the Chapter: Miss Glenna Draper of Punchard High School, Andover; Miss Gertrude Stoelzel of Johnson High School, North Andover, and Miss Beatrice Britton of Lawrence High School.

A special feature will be the silver anniversary table at which 18 members who have been Daughters for 25 years or more will be seated.

In honor of National Defense Week, Feb. 12-19, Miss Bernice Beals will present a pageant called "Education in National Defense."

Mrs. Lot W. Quealy, Regent, and Mrs. Clarence E. Read, Chairman of American Music Committee, have arranged a musical program.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, February 14
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program For Sunday, February 15

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

6:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70mc (30.93m), 11.79mc (25.4m). Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Feb. 15

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Late Contributions $100 and Up to War Fund

Although the Greater Boston United War Fund closed Wednesday night, with the $7,600,000 goal fully subscribed, the task of tabulating these last days' contributions still goes on. The Fund today gratefully acknowledges these additional subscriptions, totaling $100 or more, from individuals or organizations:

By Individuals

$7,997—Mrs. George H. Monks.
$3,250—Anonymous.
$2,100—Mr. and Mrs. Reuben B. Grysmish.
$2,000—Anonymous.
$1,500—Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wolcott.
$1,350—Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wechsler.
$1,250—Anonymous; Alexander Whiteside.
$1,000—Anonymous.
$775—Mrs. Henry B. Chapin.
$700—Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Brown; Ira M. Hamilburg.
$600—Mr and Mrs. Stuart Craig Rand; Mrs. Edward C. Stone.
$500—Stephen S. FitsGerald; Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Gondelman; Miss Helen S. Johnson; Henry P. McKean, Jr.; Mrs. James J. Storrow, Sr.; George Tyson; Mrs. Arthur H. Weed.
$425—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Katz.
$400—Mrs. Albert B. Hunt; John H. Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Pengra; Edmund A. Whitman; Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph H. Wyner.
$375—Walter H. Bieringer; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Santry.
$360—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson, Jr.
$360—St. Joseph's Pariah, Somerville.
$360—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann.
$350—Wilder H. Haines; Mr. and Mrs. Marcien Jenckes; Mr. and Mrs. Willard B. Luther; Curtis H. Waterman.
$300—Miss Abby A. Bradley; Mrs. Russell S. Codman; Joseph A. Daniels; Mr. and Mrs. James Garfield; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Hills; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest P. Stockwell; Howland S. Warren.
$275—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Batcheldor; Mrs. Edwin J. Dreyfus.
$250—James W. Mudge; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Quarles.
$240—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Markell.
$225—Mr. and Mrs. Claude B. Cross; Mr. and Mrs. William Karmazine.
$220—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Shapiro.
$215—Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn O. White.
$200—"F. W. K."; John M. Foster; Mr. and Mrs. Warren MacPherson; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Monks; Mrs. J. Lowell Moore; Mr. and Mrs. Cecil H. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Storey, Jr.; Miss Isabella L. Whittier.
$175—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Fleisher.
$170—John B. Hopkins.
$165—Leland Powers.
$160—Mrs. Philip L. Hale; Charles B. Newhall; Mr. and Mrs. David Potross; Mr. and Mrs. Veevold W. Strekalovsky.
$155—Somerville Post No. 19, American Legion.
$150—Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Brown, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon W. Daly; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Felton; Mr. and Mrs. Seth T. Gano; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Lincoln; George H. Rockwell; Mr. and Mrs. Mayo A. Shattuck; George Thompson; Robert R. Thurber.
$145—David Burstein.
$140—Mrs. Maynard Hutchinson.
$125—Eli Berman; Claude R. Branch; Mr. and Mrs. H. Penrose Hallowell, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. John McKey; Nathan Newbury, Jr.; Allison L. Newton; Simon P. Townsend; Mr. and Mrs. Nelson P. Trickey.
$120—Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Brown.
$115—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Falkson.
$100—Mrs. John S. Amory; Henry Belknap; Louis Berman; Mrs. George R. Blinn; Douglas S. Byers; Mrs. Harriet M. Camp; J. Stanley Churchill; Allen W. Clowes; Mr. and Mrs. Barton Corneau; Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Cotter; Robert W. Dana; Mrs. Evans Dick, Jr.; William A. Dole, Jr.; Abbott Fay; Mrs. Harry Fenn; John Forward; Mrs. Alfred D. Foster; William H. Gulliver, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Gwin; Andreas Hartel, Jr.; George P. Hatch; Hector M. Holmes; Miss Letitia T. Howe; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Jeffries; Frederick E. Jones; Mr. and Mrs. Saul L. Kaplan; Louis B. King; Mrs. Edith W. Lincoln; Arthur T. Lovett; Miss Caroline A. Lovett; Miss Louise W. Lovett; Edward Marsh; John S. McCann; Mrs. James Means; Mrs. William M. Morgan; Daniel Needham; Rev. and Mrs. Vivian T. Pomeroy; Mr. and Mrs. Austin Potter; Ralph S. Richmond; Mrs. R. Sanford Riley; Frank I. Rounds; Oscar A. Schialkjer; Theodore L. Shaw; Jay J. Sindler; Miss Annie E. Southwick; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sutton; Mrs. Richard Ward; Mrs. James N. White; Richard H. Wiswall; Lothrop Withington; Mrs. John G. Wright; Y. M. C. A. Auxiliary, Somerville.

By Companies and Employees

$7,818—Hood Rubber Company, Inc. employees.
$7,487—Colonial Beacon Oil Company, employees.
$6,750—Colonial Beacon Oil Company.
$5,384—Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge & Rugg and employees.
$5,289—Dewey & Almy Chemical Company and employees. (Includes only contributions credited to Industrial Division.)
$4,145—Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company and employees.
$4,016—Converse Rubber Company and employees.
$3,525—Choate, Hall & Stewart employees.
$2,736—Herrick, Smith, Donald & Farley office employees.
$2,670—Hale & Dorr.
$2,033—The Eastern Company and employees.
$1,883—Goodwin Procter & Hoar and employees.
$1,627—Ford Motor Company and employees.
$1,526—Arkwright Mutual Fire Insurance Co. and employees.
$1,155—Noyes-Buick Company and employees.
$1,150—Chrysler Sales Corporation.
$1,053—Cambridge Rubber Co. and employees.
$1,000—Lyne, Woodworth & Evarts and employees.
$964—Warner, Stackpole, Stetson & Bradlee employees.
$951—Peabody, Arnold, Batchelder & Luther employees.
$915—U-Dryvit Auto Rental Co., Inc. and employees.
$871—Peabody Brown Rowley & Storey and employees.
$844—Nutter, McClennen & Fish employees.
$819—Frigidaire Division, General Motors Sales Corporation and employees.
$650—Banner Tire Co. and employees.
$624—Mack Motor Truck Co. and employees.
$608—The White Motor Co. and employees.
$600—Sawyer, Hardy, Stone & Morrison.
$596—Gaston, Snow, Rice & Boyd employees.
$588—Personal Finance Company and employees.
$550—Johnson, Clapp, Ives & Knight Partners, Associates and employees.
$547—General Motors Truck & Coach and employees.
$521—Withington Cross, Park and McCann employees.
$513—Sherburne, Powers & Needham and employees.
$501—Concord Academy faculty, students and employees.
$500—Globe Mattress Co.; Roberts, Cushman & Woodberry.

Teacher Shortage Reported in Maine

By the Associated Press

Augusta, Me., Feb. 13

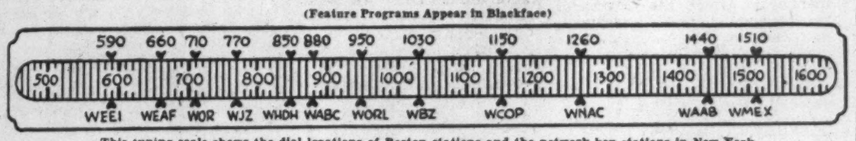
State Education Commissioner Harry V. Gilson has asked Maine municipalities prohibiting married women from teaching to relax the restriction because of a Statewide teacher shortage.

Mr. Gilson said that male teachers going into military service or relinquishing their schoolroom jobs to accept industrial defense employment for larger pay, and women teachers leaving for more lucrative positions in other States had brought about a serious situation in many communities.

$481—Ely, Bradford, Thompson & Brown employees.
$472—Putnam, Bell, Dutch & Santry employees.
$468—Hill, Barlow, Goodale & Wiswall and employees.
$451—General Latex and Chemical Corp. and employees.
$450—Samuel Heller Leather Co.
$434—Badger, Pratt, Doyle & Badger and employees.
$428—General Body & Hoist Company and employees.
$401—York Ice Machinery Corp. and employees.
$400—Haartz-Mason-Grower Co. and employees.
$369—Sterling Motors Corp. and employees.
$361—Haussermann Davison & Shattuck and employees.
$358—Autocar Sales & Service Company and employees.
$350—The Florist Supply Co.
$346—Hale & Dorr employees.
$325—Hub Cycle & Radio Co.; Isaac Endlar & Son.
$308—Aberthaw Company and employees.
$300—Barrabee's, Inc.; Freedman Thread Co.; Merchants Tire Co.
$296—Plymouth Rubber Company, Inc., employees.
$290—Richmond, Rosen & Kagan.
$282—Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., and employees; Gar Wood Industries, Inc., and employees.
$279—Hutchins & Wheeler employees.
$275—Universal Coat Co., Inc.
$265—Milton Academy Boys; Plotkin Bros.
$263—Easton Products of Mass., Inc. and employees.
$256—Child Betterment Committee.
$252—Charles Street Garage Co. and employees.
$250—Soboff & Glickson Upholstering Co.; United Utilities.
$245—John H. Corcoran & Company, Inc. employees.
$236—Fish, Richardson & Neave employees.
$235—Cole-Hersee Co. and employees.
$230—Samuel Bloom & Son, Inc.
$225—Warren, Garfield, Whiteside & Lamson employees.
$221—Goulston & Storrs employees.
$220—Tyler, Eames & Reynolds, employees.
$212—Fish, Hildreth, Cary & Jenney employees.
$210—Hub Floral Mfg. Co.
$202—Brockway Motor Company, Inc. and employees; Thompson Water Cooler Co. and employees.
$200—J. H. Burke Co.; The Chevrolet Motor Company; Independent Coal Tar Company; National Chair Co.
$196—R. P. Goldrich Co. and employees.
$194—Bowdoin Square Garage and employees.
$188—Lawton-Hevessy Co. and employees.
$180—United Cork Companies and employees.
$179—International Harvester Co., employees.
$175—Boston Mirror Co.
$172—Cambridge Street Garage and employees.
$170—Brickley, Sears & Cole employees.
$167—Milton Academy Girls' School.
$161—Friedman Atherton King & Turner employees.
$158—Automobile Legal Association and employees.
$157—Heil Co. and employees.
$136—Corneau & Frothingham employees.
$129—Sawyer, Hardy, Stone & Morrison employees.
$127—American Car & Foundry Company and employees; George Lawrence Inc. employees.
$125—R. C. A. Mfg Co., Inc.; Novelty Bias Binding Co.
$123—Hunt Marquardt Inc., and employees.
$121—New Naval Ammunition Depot, Hingham.
$120—Central Scientific Company employees.
$115—Boston Beef Co.
$113—Harvey Sales & Service Co., and Employees.
$109—Campbell Motor Parts Corp. employees.
$100—Automatic Radio & Television Co., Inc.; Berman Radio Company; Big Bear Market Company; Cadillac Automobile Co. of Boston employees; Coombs & McBeath, Inc., and employees; The Fisher-Churchill Company; William H. Flaherty Co.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Against the Storm" ...	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music.....
3:15	Swing Time	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	Sir Ernest MacMillan,	Sports and Music.....
3:30	News; "Snapshots".	"John's Other Wife"...	"Pepper Young's Family"	conductor	Sports and Music.....
3:45	Music; Talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Sports and Music.....
4:00	Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracey, songs...	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Sports and Music.....
4:15	Musical Camera ..	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music.....
4:30	Landt Trio, songs .	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Arthur Frechette, pianist
4:45	Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News....	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ..	"Little Orphan Annie".	"Portia Faces Life"....	Dramatic Sketch	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills" ..	"Superman"; sketch ...	"Wife, the Abbottas"....	'Jack Armstrong'; drama	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch ..	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orch.....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; talk...	"The Town Crier".....
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music...	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	Joseph C. Harsch ..	Lowell Thomas, news ..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Memory Lane	Sports results .....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Leighton Noble's Orch...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News..	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs.	Garden Talk	News of the World	Frank Cuhel, News.....	Five Star News; Defense
7:30	"How'm I Doin'?";	Grand Central Station..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"The Lone Ranger";	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
7:45	Bob Hawk; orch....	Grand Central Station..	Walter Kidder, songs....	dramatic sketch	The Alpineers .....
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	Wheeler-Ladd, comed-	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"...	"PM" Reporter .....
8:15	Edward Arnold,	ians; songs; guest...	Graham; orchestra ...	Peruvian Nat. Tr'de Exp.	Singing Legionnaires ...
8:30	drama; guests; or-	Milton Berle, Shirley	"Information, Please!"	Russell Bennett's Note-	The Lyric Theater.....
8:45	chestra; E. Davis.	Ross; guest; orchestra..	Clifton Fadiman, m. c..	book	The Lyric Theater.....
9:00	"Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service...	cal Album" .....
9:30	First Line: B.	March of Time	Party; Louise Massey,	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	"Classical Album" .....
9:45	Luddy, L. Tremayne	March of Time; News..	Singing Westerners; or.	"Miss Meade's Children"	"Classical Album" .....
10:00	Ransom Sherman;	"Party Line"; variety	Captain Flagg and Ser-	Network Sports	Five Star News.....
10:15	com.; sk.; music...	First Piano Quartet....	geant Quirt; drama	Network Sports	Count Basie's Music...
10:30	"A World at War";	News Commentators	"The Night of Feb. 13";	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra .....
10:45	News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty"; talk	orchestra; vocalists	Network Sports	Larry Clinton's Orch....
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Don Polvere's Orchestra.
11:15	Sen. Claude Pepper.	Music You Want.....	Local News; Male Q'rtet	Dance Orchestra	Dramatic sketch .....
11:30	Leighton Noble's Or.	Music You Want.....	"Unlimited Horizons";	Billy Keaton's Variety	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Sonny Dunham's Or.	Music You Want.....	dramatization	Show: orchestra; songs	Music; News .....

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"..	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	"On Your Toes"..	"Musical Clock"; News..	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Music; News	Revelle Roundup	"Fiesta"	News Service	.....
7:45	News; War summ'ry	News	"Good Morning"; music.	Organ Recital	.....
8:00	News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music...	Five Star News.....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30	Carl Moore variety	Headline News; Music....	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program .....
8:45	show; News	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Homespun Harmonies ..
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue..	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:15	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round: music.	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:30	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale.	Merry-Go-Round: Talk.	Jim's Texas Ramblers...
9:45	590 Presents	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition ..	Jim's Texas Ramblers...
10:00	"March of Youth";	"Millwheel"; music	Reflections in Rhythm:	Baritone; organ	Studio program .....
10:15	play; music; games	News; Music	orchestra; vocalists	Australian News	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	Salute So. America.	Rakov's Orchestra	Allen Prescott's Orch....	"Rainbow House"; youth	Shopping News .....
10:45	WEEI Food Fair....	Rakov's Orchestra	Orchestra and vocalist..	show with Bob Emery..	Shopping News .....
11:00	News; songs	Negro History Celebrat'n	"Lincoln Highway";	BBC News	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:15	Folklore program ..	The Band Played On....	dramatic sketch	Studio Speaker	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30	"Blow Up Band"...	Arthur Ward, songs....	America the Free; Vic-	U. S. Army Band.....	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45	Gardener's Clinic ..	R. Liebert, organ	tor Arden's Or.; chorus	U. S. Army Band.....	Five Star News.....
12:00	Theater of Today;	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	"Boston's Future"; talk.	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15	Dorothy McGuire	Farm."	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture....	Town Crier .....
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies .....
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; orch...	vocalists; guest	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	News Service	Dance Orchestra	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs.	Chick Mauthe's Orch....	Vivienne Cameron ....
1:30	Science Adventures.	Contrasts in Melody....	"Call to Youth"; talk ..	Colonial Network Orch.	Ann Lomberg, soprano..
1:45	Norman Thomas	War News	"Hits and Bits"	Colonial Network Orch.	Short Story Editor....
2:00	News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	U. S. Marine Band....	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Victory Program .....
2:15	Books	Wagner's 'Tannhauser';	U. S. Marine Band....	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Victory Program .....
2:30	United We Stand ..	Lauritz Melchior; Astrid	Matinee in Rhythm....	Oberlin Wind Ensemble,	Nancy Mace, soprano....
2:45	United We Stand ..	Varnay; Kerstin Thor-	Matinee in Rhythm....	Geo. E. Waln, director..	Five Star News.....
3:00	Country Journal ..	borg; Herbert Janssen;	Patti Chapin, songs	"University Life"; aus-	Sports results .....
3:15	Country Journal ..	Alexander Kipnis; John	Parent-Teacher Assn.	pices Columbia Univ....	Sports results .....
3:30	"FOB Detroit"; or.	Carter; Arthur Kent;	"Music for Everyone";	"Carolina Playmakers";	Sports results .....
3:45	James T. Shotwell..	Erich Leinsdorf, con-	string orchestra	Univ. of No. Carolina ..	Sports results .....
4:00	"Young Americans	ductor	News; Week-end Whimsy	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports results .....
4:15	in the Making"..	Metropolitan Opera:	Week-end Whimsy	Navy Program	Sports results .....
4:30	News; Matinee at	Wagner's 'Tannhauser';	"Air Youth of America".	Sports Matinee	Jay Burnett, songs.....
4:45	Meadowbrook	Erich Leinsdorf, con-	"Melodie Strings"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:00	Cleveland Symphony	ductor	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Melody Mirror .....
5:15	Orchestra; Artur	Metropolitan Opera.....	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Melody Mirror .....
5:30	Rodzinski, con-	Opera; Music	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Melody Mirror .....
5:45	ductor	Musical program	War Reporter	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Five Star News.....
6:00	News comments ..	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra.
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs...	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier .....
6:30	Four Clubmen	Sports Digest; Defense...	Jim Wahl, news	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today..	News Review	Memory Lane	Sports reports	Sports results .....
7:00	"This Is War"; Nor-	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15	man Corwin; drama	Norman Corwin, cond.	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Five Star News; Talk....
7:30	"Calling Pan Amer-	"Ellery Queen"; mystery	"Confidentially Yours" ..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Tommy Tucker Time....
7:45	ica"; folksongs	drama	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports"	The Alpineers .....
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	"Abie's Irish Rose";	"Treasure Hour of Song":	Negro History Week...
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	comedy sketch	Josephine Tumisia	Rhythm Ramblers ....
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D.	Swap Night"; H. Allen	"Truth or Consequences";	Chicago Theater: op-	101st Vets. Ass'n; Music
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	Smith, conductor	quiz program	eratta: 'Rose of Algiers';	M. Mendelssohn, piano..
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"	Frontline Headlines	National Barn Dance;	Marion Claire, soprano;	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Meet the Band	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Jan Peerce, tenor	cal Album .....
9:30	Orch.; vocalists ..	Red Cross Program.....	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Dance Orchestra	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Red Cross Program.....	Orchestra; Guest	Dance Orchestra	cal Album .....
10:00	Serenade"; music.,	Bob Ripley; "Believe It	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News....	Five Star News.....
10:15	Public Affairs	or Not"	Male Quartet	America Preferred: Karin	Cab Calloway's Orch....
10:30	Sports Comments ..	"Remember Pearl Har-	Dramatic sketch	Brandel, soprano	Local Sports .....
10:45	News; Sports	bor"; orch.; speakers..	Dramatic sketch	News Service	Local Sports .....
11:00	Weather; Robert P.	News; Music	News Service	DeWitt Emery	Local Sports .....
11:15	Patterson; Leighton	Dance Orchestra	Local News; Music.....	Gypsy Caravan	Local Sports .....
11:30	Noble's Or.; Glen	Dance Orchestra	Riverboat Revels: Pete	Cab Calloway's Orch....	Day's End: music.....
11:46	Gray's Orchestra .	Dance Orchestra	Br

Permanent Type of 'Defense' Houses Planned for Boston Suburban Area

Text of Willkie's Address At Lincoln's Birthday Dinner

The text of Wendell Willkie's address before the Lincoln's Birthday Dinner of the Middlesex Club in Boston last night follows:

We have met here tonight to honor the memory of Abraham Lincoln, who guided our people through the hardships and suffering of a war between the states and left us the heritage of a united nation.

Today, the nation is again confronted with one of the great crises of its history. It is particularly important for us to remember that Lincoln's sufficiently difficult task was made vastly more difficult by purely negative opposition and criticism. For we of the party of Lincoln now stand in the minority in our national politics. Traditionally the role of the minority is one of negation—of all-out opposition. What the party in power stands for, the party out of power is against.

Almost it may be said that whatever the issue, whatever the method, whatever the emergency, the attitude of the minority has been that those in power are notoriously incompetent and grievously wrong. I do not exaggerate when I assert this.

Now the strategy of this minority attitude of continual negation is based on the assumption that the majority, being composed of human beings, must ultimately commit an error. When it does so there is the fond dream that the public gaze will shift to the minority, standing there in its habitual opposition role, vindicated at last. And if the issue be grave and the error sufficiently consequential, the public, it is hoped, will applaud the minority for its acumen and reward it for its perseverance.

Politics at Unworthiest

Now I believe the mistakes of any great political party, entrusted with the responsibilities of the American Government, in times of a national emergency, are inevitably less than in normal times. For the emergency itself often determines a course which any party in power would follow. So as a matter of practical politics, when you always oppose, under such circumstances, you take the short odds. Furthermore, and this is more important, such a policy permits the majority to dictate not only its own, but its opposition's course. It can establish its policies with the assuredness that the minority will show up punctiliously on the other side. It can clean the tree of the best apples, knowing that the minority will run to get the blemished fruit. A program that cares for nothing and strives for nothing except to show that the majority is mistaken and untrustworthy, never has impressed me as being worthy of public confidence, even in ordinary times. It is politics in its dullest and most unworthy aspect.

I recognize the merits of intelligent debate and believe in the right of protest and criticism. But I do not intend in the formation of my opinion to be chained by a need to oppose any more than I intend to be rendered innocuous by a need to acquiesce. A man or party that is under a compulsion either to agree or to disagree is a controlled mind or party. I want to be a free mind. I want the Republican Party to be a free party—free to develop its own policies; free to stand on the side of sound thinking and right, whoever may espouse it or whoever may oppose it.

I see no way of preserving the principles for which the Republican Party stands except by preserving the America of which it is a part. Unfortunately, there are a few who are imbued with a partisanship that blinds them to all other considerations. They would, perhaps unconsciously, risk even national defeat in order to discomfort the party now in power.

Passive Course Wrong

But there are many more who would simply follow a passive course. They go along. They vote the necessary war powers. But they counsel that the Republican Party should not develop an affirmative program at this time. It should await the inevitable reaction from this war. They call attention to the annoyances of war. They point to the high taxes and the enormous national debt. They recall the throwback to intense nationalism which followed the first World War. They insist that the United States, in the grief and distress and inconvenience that must be a consequence of the present conflict, will turn from the party in power. And they believe that the Republican Party will then come back into office on an inheritance of discontent.

I have no faith in such a theory.

We have reached a point in public enlightenment where I am sure the people will see through such narrow self-interest and give it its just due. But even if I thought it would work, I would still be against such a course. For I would not see the United States of the future made up of the backwash of the past. I would not have my party rely upon the logic of luck or the calculus of expediency. I would not have the party of Lincoln merely "going along" when freedom itself is at stake.

To the Republican Party I would say—let us not use magnifying glasses solely to seek flaws in the program of the majority. But let us focus the lens on our own program as well, and adjust it directly on the national welfare. For the two party system can be preserved only if the Republican Party becomes and remains a constructive force. Let us do more proposing than opposing. Let us exercise our freedom by developing our own policies. Let us work to put every resource of this great nation into the struggle for victory. Let us sacrifice every partisan advantage, if that is necessary, to win this war. Let us venture all, for all is at stake.

Other Disasters Overcome

Many people are impatient—justly impatient—with the conduct of the war. It has not opened auspiciously. Pearl Harbor undoubtedly stands as the greatest naval reversal of our history and there was added to it the loss of many of our air resources of the Pacific. But we have the strength and fortitude to sustain initial defeat. It is not new in our history that our entry into warfare has been accompanied by disaster. In the first battle of the Revolution our Army was driven from Breeds Hill. Almost the earliest news of our War of 1812 told of Hull's ignominious surrender of Detroit. The War for the Union began with the debacle of Bull Run.

In all these instances defeat proved salutary, and awakened the nation to the gravity of the conflict. Such, I hope, will be the case of Pearl Harbor. For in spite of the tragic waste of men and materials it may have the advantage of really stiffening us to the knowledge that this struggle is no mere paper war; that its end will be no rah, rah, easy American victory.

Take a look at the balance sheet of this war to date. There are things on the credit side. And I like to believe that the party of which I am a member is in a measure responsible for some of these credits. President Roosevelt, after 20 months of insistent demand, has at last appointed a supreme director of industrial production and so has unleashed our great productive capacity. And now our airplane production is not just talk. We will not meet this year the extravagant predictions that official quarters have made. But we will, despite a slow start due to confused organization, produce an astonishing number of planes.

I have every reason to believe that our industry will produce at least 50,000 aircraft engines this year. The Administration has finally realized that planes are useless unless brought to contact with the enemy. And by the end of June pilots will be in training at the rate of about 40,000 a year. The $5,000,000,000 automobile industry is being converted almost overnight to war purposes.

Looks at Debit Side

This year we will launch 6,000,000 tons of merchant shipping, more than the whole merchant fleet of Japan. These ships will be an auxiliary arm of our naval forces. Our production of tanks has been tremendously accelerated. Our large-scale manufacture of guns and ammunition is beginning to function. The Japanese bombs that fell on Pearl Harbor brought realization of what we had long advocated: that America could become strong and remain free only through production. So, at last, the mainsprings of American industry were touched off and it is in motion.

These things we may be glad of.

Now let's look at the debit side. It is, of course, in relation to this side that the Republican Party can be most useful. For we can exercise our influence to bring about correction of abuses and mistakes. And that influence will be great if the people of the country are convinced that our criticism is honest and our remedies constructive.

There is no need to say more about the well near incredible lack of alertness at Pearl Harbor. Nor the lack of awareness in Washington that the command in Pearl Harbor was not alert. There is no need, either, to point out the preposterously ineffectual manner in which the Government's labor policy—if anything so vacillating can be called a policy—has been handled. The country is well aware of it.

That problem will not be solved by temporary expedients nor will it be solved by plans for labor peace in which the President of the United States acts as arbitrator of jurisdictional differences between rival unions. In times such as these the President has not the time or the strength to give attention to each individual problem; nor is it proper that he should. The confusion in the labor situation arises from the same cause as the confusion which we had so long in the industrial field: the inability of this administration to understand that effective executives know how to delegate authority.

U. S. Bevin Needed

The next great need in the organization and smooth running of our defense program is the appointment of an individual respected by labor to deal with labor problems. In other words, we need a Bevin, not a Perkins.

On the debit side we have the startling fact that the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, no longer is completely entrusted with full authority in the handling and enunciation of the Government's foreign policy. In his place, Secretary of the Navy Knox has come forward as a ready volunteer. It is to be recalled that this doughty public servant was assuring the nation in the morning papers of Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941, in bold headlines, that "the Navy is ready." It was on that very afternoon that the radio frantically broadcast the news of Pearl Harbor. In his spokesman's role (whether self-assumed or Administration inspired), Mr. Knox made known to the other nations that we were fighting Hitler first, which meant we could not be so concerned about affairs in the Far East. Such gratuitous comment could not be expected to serve our best interests or encourage our associates battling against the aggression of Japan. Mr. Knox subsequently has found out that we are fighting everywhere. It is to be hoped that he will hereafter confine his attentions to that fighting, and leave statements of policy in regard to other nations, to our Secretary of State. The country, irrespective of party and the world outside, has confidence in Mr. Hull. Mr. Knox is another matter even under censorship.

Economic warfare, which though not as glamorous as military warfare, is almost as important, and is inherently related to the conduct of the affairs of State. Recently, the President transferred its planning to a group under the direction of Vice-President Wallace, thus further reducing the prestige and effectiveness of the State Department.

Organizations independent of the State Department, have been set up within the Government, to collect information about and disseminate information to foreign countries. This again is a disorganizing influence in the conduct of our foreign affairs. And it does not help to have the supervision of statements by Government officials and Cabinet ministers affecting international problems put in the hands of Mr. Archibald MacLeish—however able—instead of in the hands of the Secretary of State.

Production and Labor

In the case of production and labor, the confusion has arisen from failure to appoint administrators. In the case of the State Department, we see our most respected department of government gradually being destroyed by a process of nibbling at the authority of the administrator whose office dates from the very inception of the country itself. All because this Administration did not know and has not learned by experience the basic principles of organization.

In forcing the necessary reforms in organization to correct these situations, Republicans will find God's plenty to do. For the resultant confusion of these and similar failures permeates the entire government.

Lincoln faced the same problems that the Administration faces today; but he learned. Again and again, he experienced the failures of divided Army leadership. Then he appointed Grant to supreme command and unity of military movement was established. In a message to Congress he explained his reasoning:

"It has been said that one bad general is better than two good ones; and the saying is true, if taken to mean no more than that an army is better directed by a single mind, though inferior, than by two superior ones at variance and cross-purposes with each other. And the same is true in all joint operations wherein those engaged can have none but a common end in view, and can differ only as to the choice of means."

I am not a military expert; I should not presume to tell trained experts how to conduct this war. It is obvious, however, that there is unnecessary waste effort, lack of mutual confidence and central "direction" among our various fighting forces. One thing stands out clearly to any man of experience. The Army and Navy are old services in this country's history. As in any other established profession, they have collected deadwood, and, more perhaps than in any other profession, they have collected red tape.

New Methods Vital

We are now engaged in fighting a modern war against the greatest exponents of modern warfare. Our older services, with, naturally, their oldest men at the top, have found it hard to change their old methods; hard to realize the value and proper use of new ones. The air force is a relatively new branch of the armed forces; it has not had time to acquire much deadwood; by its very nature it has encouraged individual initiative—not discouraged it as has been too often the case in the regimentation of the older services, particularly the Army. It has the advantage over those services of being largely made up of young men whose whole experience has been that of modern warfare.

Many of the men of the air service are bitter today. They say, "We are engaged in a war where the importance of the air forces has been demonstrated again and again! Yet air power is not being properly used. Congress has just voted large sums of money to build a gigantic air fleet. Training camps for pilots are springing up all over the country. But air officers have come up against stone walls of prejudice and ignorance in the War Department in the proper use of that fleet and those pilots. The man who offers constructive criticism risks court-martial." And they add bitterly, "The Navy still believes that an air bomber cannot sink a battleship."

I am not trying to argue that the air force is the most important force. I speak of this feeling among airmen only as an instance that proper co-ordination of the forces seems lacking. That once more organization has failed.

It seems fairly plain, even to an inexpert mind, that each of the services has a proper and important function, that each should fulfil that function to a common end. The Government's aim, therefore should be to see that deadwood, red tape, jealousies and prejudices do not obstruct that end. To bring about effective co-operation, one man should direct the military services. Ordinarily it might be hard, almost impossible, to find such a man.

Urges Command for MacArthur

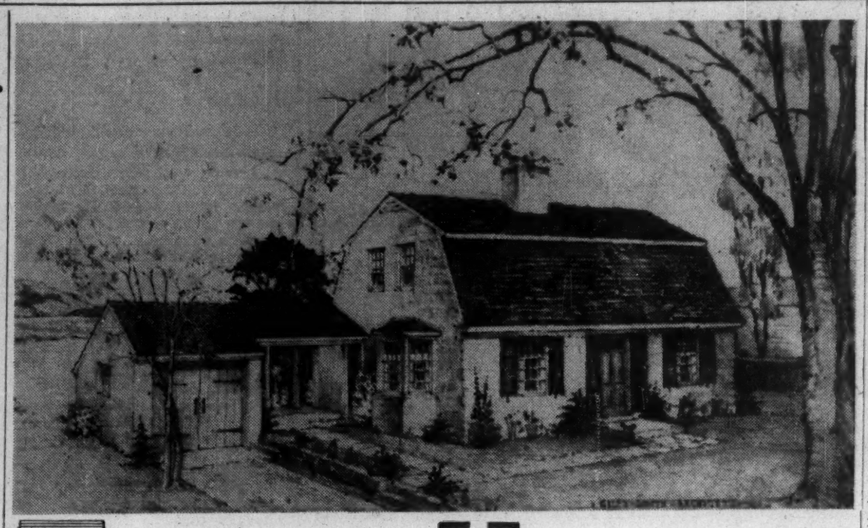
But as the last two months have proven, we have the man—the one man in all our forces who has learned from first-hand, contemporary experience the value and proper use of army, navy and air forces fighting together towards one end; the man who on Bataan Peninsula has accomplished what was regarded as the impossible by his brilliant tactical sense; the man who almost alone has given his fellow countrymen confidence and hope in the conduct of this war—Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

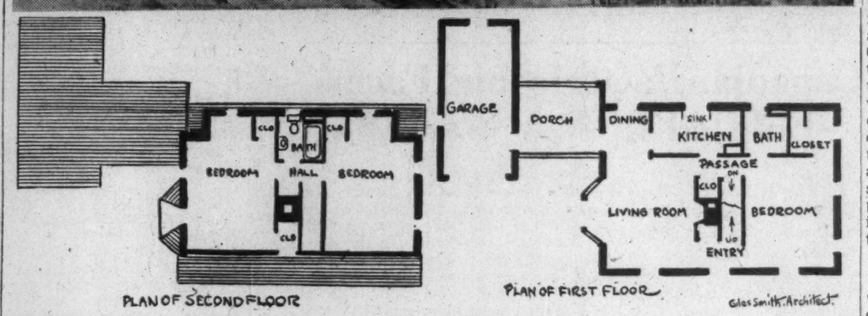
MacArthur has long known the nature of this war. In 1933, when Chief of Staff, he foresaw the complete strategy of the blitzkrieg as the method of modern war, and so reported to the War Department. Steadily he carried on his fight against the opposition of Congress and of his fellow officers to convince them that the new war would demand a mechanized army; swift mobility of small units; complete co-ordination of the air force for defense of coast lines; attack against ships and ground troops and bombardment of supply lines. He argued that the new war would be fought not by an army or a navy or an air force, but by, and I quote from his report, "a nation at war, rather than a nation in arms," with the fighting forces "only the cutting edge"; he saw that a great proportion of the employable population would find its war duty in developing economic and industrial resources for an adequate munitions supply and the sustenance of the civilian population; he pointed out that any major war of the future will see every belligerent nation highly organized for the single purpose of victory."

Bring home General MacArthur. Place him at the very top. Keep bureaucratic and political hands off him. Give him the responsibility and the power of co-ordinating all the armed forces of the nation to their most effective use. Put him in supreme command of our armed forces under the President.

Then the people of the United States will have reason to hope that skill, not bungling and confusion, directs their efforts.

My Fellow Americans: Millions on millions are on the march with fanatical zeal and ruthless determination to blot out forever the ways of freedom everywhere. They will surely succeed unless all our resources are mobilized immediately and directed wisely. The day of phrase-making and showmanship for those in government is past. The time for petty political opposition and negation is over. This is the day for tough and resolute men; this is the hour for patriotic men.





Nucleus for Proposed Concrete Home Project

Fire-safe, termite-proof, shock-proof and warp-proof is this concrete home of six rooms and two baths to be built over a period of only eight weeks in a Boston suburb, for less than $6,000. This is the type of "defense house" that is expected to retain its value through the years rather than deteriorate into the "slum of tomorrow." Concrete is plentiful and prices have advanced only slightly in the last year.

New Concrete Homes to Sell Under $6,000

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

Getting away from the traditionally designed, demountable "defense housing" put together like huge pieces in a jigsaw puzzle, Giles C. Smith, Boston architect, today anpounced plans for a settlement of 40 solidly built permanent homes in the defense price range of less than $6,000, each house to have six sizable rooms, two baths, porch, garage and full basement.

Nucleus for the development will be an experimental, concrete dwelling to be built within 10 miles of Boston's State House shortly in the manner of the gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial. It will be made of cinderblock for durability.

Although the house is prescribed to fit all the qualifications of defense housing, being built within a defense area for less than $6,000, it completely reverses the trend toward "collapsible" homes that can be moved away when the wartime housing emergency is over. The Smith house will be concrete up to the roof. The architect believes its pleasing appearance, durability, fire-safe construction and roominess for a small price will prove even more appealing to home owners after the war than it does during the emergency.

Personal Tour

In fact, concrete, which has advanced in price only 5 per cent compared with 10 and 20 per cent for most other building materials, is more plentiful than any other type of construction, providing an answer to the popular demand for low-cost building with a minimum outlay for upkeep.

But let's take a visionary tour through this home that will not burn or warp, that affords a measure of security against airraids and can be put up in eight weeks without sacrificing quality to speed in construction.

Opening the front door you step into a hall seven feet long by five feet deep that serves as a front ell for the living room. To the left is the living room, 15 by 16 feet, including a deep bay window on the side wall. To the right of the hall is a downstairs bedroom as large as the living room, except for the bay, with a six-by-six dressing room and bathroom at the rear. A hall containing a spacious closet, door to the kitchen and basement door connects the living and bedroom at the rear.

The kitchen is long and narrow at the rear of the living room, while a dinette in the left rear corner of the house lends length to the living room.

Thus, while the living room is only 12 by 16 itself, it borrows added space from the dinette, the bay window, and the front hall ell.

The porch opens off the dinette as a breezeway to the garage, and is handy for out-door summer eating. The downstairs bedroom, bath and dressing room can, if desired, be built as a study, lavatory and work or hobby room.

Upstairs are two finished bedrooms 12 by 18 feet each, one having two closets, and a bathroom. All three chambers are arranged to take twin beds.

On Second Thought

Just because water drops off a gutterless roof and the builder forgot to put on a doorbell, and wintry weather causes cracks and creaks in the walls, is no indication that the home owner is dissatisfied with his house.

On the contrary, the Newtonite whose ideas for changing his present house were freely expressed in this column last week as a service to those who might be building the same type of house is really a keen home lover.

During the first year or two of home ownership, most families see and are satisfied with all the good features which attracted them to the house in the first place. After two years, they begin to see and to magnify the features they might have had but forgot to ask for. This is the period of retrospect in which we found the Newtonite who gladly co-operated with our request for advice on what he "would do if and when I build again."

Meanwhile, for those who got the impression, and many did, that home ownership has proved disastrous for him, it should be added that he "likes his home immensely" and when asked to do so will write a thesis on the satisfying features that make him more and more proud of his present dwelling.

After all, a few dollars here and a few there will remedy the minor faults in any house. As for the few major faults, who cannot find them wherever he lives?

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On Page for Young People

"Model Airplane Building"
12 articles—Thursdays, beginning January 22.

"Missee Lee"
Adventures of several boy and girl explorers, with the Cambridge-educated daughter of a Chinese pirate chief.
10 chapters—Thursdays, beginning February 12.

On Page for Children

"Nature Column"
24 articles—1st and 3rd Mondays, beginning January 5.

"Houseboat Summer"
A new serial by Elizabeth Coatsworth.
10 chapters—Mondays, beginning February 2.

"Toys We Can Make Ourselves"
12 articles—2nd and 4th Mondays, beginning February 9.

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Allied Loans to Build Postwar China

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Britain and the United States have made their first major contribution to China's postwar reconstruction. This is the major significance of the combined $700,000,000 loan made by the two western powers to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Secondary, though more immediate, is the recognized necessity of assuring China that the Governments in Washington and London stand squarely behind China's war effort, and that they also recognize the need for "ready cash" with which to back the seriously strained Chinese internal economic front.

Japan's courses have shown that if this war results in complete Nipponese victory, China's economic life is to be that of slavery. On the other hand the attitude of the United States and Great Britain has been made equally clear by performance not only during the period of hostilities but for years preceding this unhappy time. And the Angle-American position has been one of friendship. China is to be dealt with as partner, not as colonial possession. Even the "sphere of influence" is a thing of the past.

These latest loans, which Chungking will use freely and without any dictation by the lenders, only typify the attitude long ago laid down—that China's house is her own, although in many ways it is mutually beneficial for China and the Occidental democracies to collaborate on projects of Chinese development.

Extension of Railways

Probably the checking of an increasingly dangerous state of currency inflation is the most immediate emergency measure, although railway improvements appear to be a close runner-up. Under present conditions the Chinese are understandably reticent in telling which railways they intend to work on, but it is a fair guess that first attention will go to equivalents of, or improvement of, the present "Burma route."

It has been intended to eliminate the highway between Lashio and Kunming (Yunnanfu) altogether by an extension of the Rangoon-Lashio railway, to the south of the present road and reducing its 712-mile distance by close to half. But there are entirely new routes also laid out to the westward. Likewise there is the important projected Chungking-Chengtu line now complete with tunnels, bridges, and grading, but in need of rails. Plenty of railway work is ready to be done and few projects could be more urgently important for China.

China has accepted a number of loans through the present war period, but they have not been gifts. The Chinese have displayed a businesslike appreciation of what has been done. Recent figures say that of total obligations to the United States of around $109,000,000, China has paid back $35,000,000 while staggering under the burden of an unprecedentedly ruinous war which has cut off some of China's richest assets. The tung-oil security loan is conspicuous, with $18,000,000 now repaid on an original advance of $22,000,000.

Vast Undeveloped Riches

Such things set a significant precedent for China's future development after the war. The Chinese have been increasingly conscious of the undeveloped riches of their vast hinterland, notably the Province of Szechwan in which is located the wartime capital. When they regain their seacoast they do not intend to forget this wealthy interior, which will already have received tremendous assistance through the enforced necessity of the present period. Foreign assistance in the rebuilding and the new development projects awaiting postwar China will be welcomed—so long as it is the kind of assistance America and Britain can give and are prepared to give.

Certain details of joint international help for China can already be discerned. The principle of extraterritoriality—the right of foreigners to maintain their own law courts—will vanish. Its abolition at the close of the war has been pledged by both Washington and London.

Special Status to Go

The Chinese have never been more hopeful of victory in their struggle than in the latter half of its fifth year—dating the war only from the beginning of the period of continuous as distinct from intermittent hostilities. They are not only optimistic but making vast new plans for the future, as witness the project for a "reborn Chungking" complete with all modern improvements including a number of big bridges spanning the Yangtze and Kialing rivers.

The disappearance of extraterritoriality has long been accepted in advance by foreigners of vision. Neither traders nor missionaries have been able, for some years, to count on the preservation of any such status. It could easily have vanished, save for more or less accidental hitches, before the present conflict ever started.

Some years ago a group of American missionaries in Tientsin tried voluntarily to relinquish consular jurisdiction, but they were told that they could not adopt a position separate from that of other United States citizens. Commercial men have found extraterritoriality little if any help and in some respects perhaps a hindrance. They expect after the war to deal with the Chinese on equal terms, and those of friendship with the Chinese grown closer through adversity are confident that they do not need any such help in order to prosper.

China's increasing advancement will no doubt facilitate trade contact with the Western world. The bad old days of "squeeze"—of being forced to pay secret commissions and regard sharp dealing on both sides as part of the game, of cheating and being cheated by warlords and a feudal atmosphere generally—are bound to be found among the missing as China, under intelligent leadership, develops more efficient means of doing business. Those things have not yet departed altogether, but it is clear that they are on the way out, rapidly.

The outstanding aspect about the postwar era is likely to be a full realization by the Chinese that they need foreign help, foreign capital, and foreign friendship, in the rebuilding of their war-torn nation. Just how this feeling will tie in with foreign capacity to help will no doubt be dependent in great degree on what the war does to the foreign countries themselves.

Those who intend to work with the new China will probably have to meet the Chinese on a common ground, deal with them as equals in every respect, learn the Chinese language (though educated Chinese will know other languages, particularly English), live under Chinese law and display proper regard for Chinese susceptibilities. In other words, China will be more and more like other countries but unique in the opportunities open, for unquestionably the potentialities are great in spite of some exaggeration of available mineral and other natural resources.

This is the Chinese picture of the future which is implicit in the loans which have been just made and which doubtlessly presage more to follow.

China Nearer Victory 'Than Ever Before'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 13

President Roosevelt received an assurance today from Owen Lattimore of Baltimore, political adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, that "the Chinese will continue fighting."

China, Mr. Lattimore told reporters, is "one of the strongest sectors on the front of the United Nations," and is nearer victory against Japan after five years of fighting "than ever before."

Even should the Burma Road be cut, China will be able to continue resistance, he asserted.

A $500,000,000 loan which this country is making available to the Chinese has made an excellent impression in China and can be spread over a tremendous number of fields, Mr. Lattimore said.

New Stress on Burma Road

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—With the position of Singapore increasingly difficult Chinese efforts to induce the United Nations' military leaders to pour men and weapons into Burma to defend the Burma Road, vital life line of China's resistance to Japan are being redoubled, according to Chinese sources here.

"The Burma Road must be kept open at all costs," one spokesman said. "If it can be, not only will the Chinese be able to resist any Japanese advance, but they can, in the course of six months, launch a general counter-offensive against the invader. They will be able to drive down to the eastern coast and up to the northern plain, whence the Allies can carry the war into the Japanese waters and islands. This is where the decisive battle against the Japanese is likely to be fought."

Nipponese forces in Burma are not large, probably not exceeding two or three divisions at most, it was said in these quarters.

"The whole trouble in the South Pacific area is not that the Japanese are too strong, but that the Allied forces are too weak," they declared.

During 1941, a monthly average of 3,000 tons of materials to supply China's 2,000-mile front line facing the invaders went over the Burma Road, and this year the monthly tonnage is expected to reach 30,000 tons if the road is held, it was estimated here.

Should the Burma Road be lost to the United Nations, however, the Chinese have enough supplies to continue a defensive warfare against the Nipponese, but their opportunity for offensive operations would be lost, it was held here.

"In any event, there is no fear of a Chinese collapse," it was emphasized. "China will be able to hold out until the Allies have enough force to start the offensive.

The Chungking Government has nearly completed another supply route from Assam Province in India to Sikang Province in China, where it connects with Chungking. Assam is the northeast terminus of the Indian railway system. The Chinese are also planning construction of a railroad following a similar route. In case the Burma Road were cut, this road, which is expected to be completed in rough condition soon, could carry a small amount of supplies into Free China.

There is also a road between Chungking and Russia, and although Soviet Russia is devoting all of its energies to pushing Hitler back, it was understood here that a small quantity of materials is reaching Free China over that road.

Rumanian Army 'To Finish Task'

BUCHAREST, Rumania. From German Broadcasts. Feb. 13 (AP)—Deputy Premier Michael Antonescu told Cabinet members and military leaders yesterday that the Army has given the Rumanian people an opportunity again to speak of their future.

General Pantazi, Minister of War, said that the Army understood the trust imposed upon it and would finish the task it had begun.

[Rumanian Army units are fighting alongside the Germans in Russia—presumably the price of saving Rumania's already reduced territory from further division by the Nazis.]

Florida School Fund Yields Good 4 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Florida's permanent school fund, of which the principal may be invested, never spent, holds $5,000,000 of bonds which have earned an average of $200,000 in interest annually for the last four years.

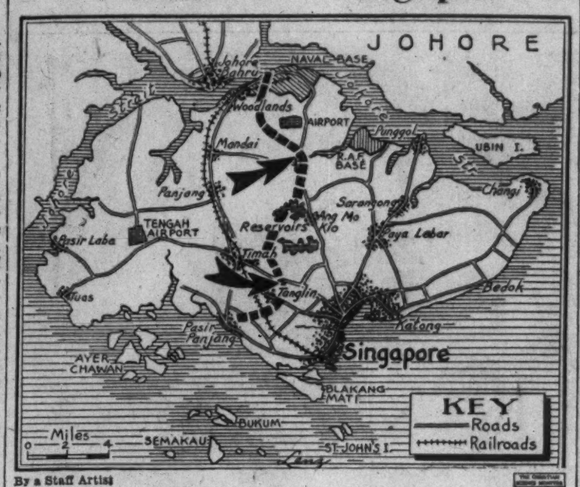
According to State Auditor Bryan Willis practically all disbursements from interest earned by the school fund went to pay teachers' salaries. The school fund receives its permanent principal from several sources—sale or lease of United States lands granted to the State for school purposes, State appropriations, gifts and donations, and 25 per cent of the sale or lease revenue of State lands.

Labor Groups Clash At Tacoma Shipyards

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 13 (AP)—Between 40 and 50 pickets seeking an independent welders' union at the big Seattle-Tacoma shipyards were beaten, their picketing signs torn from them and then were chased over the tideflats in a clash with American Federation of Labor welders coming off duty at 7 a. m. today.

About a dozen policemen on duty at the yards were unable to stop the fighting. One of the A. F. of L. welders arrested, and placed in a patrol wagon, was freed by his fellow workers. Conditions outside the gates at the shipyards returned to normal within two hours and no pickets were seen. The fighting occurred in semi-darkness. The shipyards are operating on wartime.

The Battle of Singapore



By a Staff Artist

Points of Japanese Attack

The broken line shows approximately the position of the fighting on Singapore Island. The black arrows indicate the points of heavy Japanese attack.

Canadian Factories and Farms Enlisted in New War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 13—The Canadian Government has just disclosed in detail its plan of total war. The information, distributed through various ministerial speeches, can now be collected and summarized as follows:

In the year ending April 1, 1943, Canada will enlist between 173,000 and 193,000 soldiers, sailors, and airmen. This will bring the total enlistment to a figure between 595,000 and 615,000 men.

The new enlistments will include between 70,000 and 80,000 airmen, in addition to 100,000 already enlisted; 13,000 men for the Navy, in addition to 27,000 already enlisted; and 90,000 to 100,000 in the Army in addition to 295,000 already enlisted.

All these men are in addition to home defense forces of unspecified size which are to be largely expanded in full-time service and specially trained in coastal defense. They are in addition also to the reserve army of about 140,000 men who train in their spare time, but are now to be brigaded, equipped, and trained like the active army.

Expansion of Arms Industry

About 100,000 more men and women will be added to the munitions industries so that a year hence 700,000 will be thus engaged, the equivalent of about 7,700,000 in the United States, in comparison with population. This program, the Government says, will see during the next year the "visible limit of materials and man power" for war industries. It means that by 1943 about 1,300,000 men and women will be directly engaged in the war, apart from all those indirectly engaged through the production of raw materials.

Agricultural production will be very largely increased and it will be necessary not only to replace on the farms the boys who have left them to join the fighting services, but to provide extra hands as well for the production of food needed in Britain.

To provide the farm hands and the industrial workers, and to make sure that they are not recruited among men eligible for the fighting forces, a scheme of selective national service will be enforced and, where necessary, compulsion will be used.

Conscription Supported

The voluntary recruiting system for the fighting forces, according to Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense, has succeeded admirably in the last year when 182,366 men enlisted. In January the enlistment was 18,285 and at the average rate of recent months there will be no difficulty in reaching the Government's quotas during the next year. But should voluntary enlistment fail, Colonel Ralston gave blunt notice that he would ask the Government to enforce conscription for overseas as well as Canadian defense service.

The Government's war program is based on the recommendation of its General Staff and will produce, in Colonel Ralston's opinion, the most mechanized and mobile army in the world. This country, he said, cannot raise the huge armies of the larger countries but will have in Britain before the year's end an army of two corps, consisting of three infantry divisions, two fully-armored divisions, two army tank brigades, and the necessary ancillary troops. To train the men needed to re-enforce this army—re-enforcements being based on the expectation of battle casualties—will fully occupy all the training resources of the nation during the next year.

For some weeks now members of Parliament for British Columbia have been pressing the Government for some reassurance about the defense of the Pacific Coast. Colonel Ralston declared that the coast was being defended to the limit of the equipment available and that more equipment was being added constantly.

The war program thus outlined will cost $3,000,000,000, roughly six times the peacetime budget of Canada and not much under 50 per cent of the total national income.

Personnel Listed

OTTAWA, Feb. 13 (CP)—The Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel, created more than a year ago to survey Canada's potentialities in technicians and natural scientists, states that industry's demand for professional engineers is running approximately 1,000 ahead of supply.

The Bureau said that experienced mechanical engineers are hardest to obtain. There is a constant demand also for civil, electrical, and chemical engineers.

Under Director E. M. Little of Montreal, the Bureau has established files on 26,000 persons during the last 10 months, detailing their academic training, industrial and research experience from questionnaire returns filled out by 44,000 persons whose names were obtained from national registration lists and membership lists of various organizations.

They Like Machinery, These College Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Roadside or automobile mechanics is the emergency defense course now in greatest demand among girls at the Florida State College in Tallahassee.

One fourth of the students registering for defense courses chose this one which will teach them how to care for a car and make it last longer, and all the mysteries of its mechanism. P. F. Russell head machinist of the college machine shop is instructor.

A second-hand car has been purchased by the college as a model for the student enrollees as they learn to repair tires, test and clean spark plugs, grease a car and clean gasoline lines.

Other defense courses that attract the Florida college girl are communications, divided into units of radio, Morse code, signaling and censorship; first aid, home nursing, household appliances and nutrition. Only slight interest was shown in the care and operation of firearms. This course was postponed until the third quarter.

'Gas' Station Men Plan for New Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Thirty-three hundred filling station operators in Georgia are investigating possible ways of relieving unemployment among their number, due to the curtailed use of automobiles, it is disclosed by James Robinson, President of the Georgia Petroleum Retailers' Association.

"We know some changes will have to be made," said Mr. Robinson. "If it takes closing up more service stations to win the war, we are willing to go along without complaining, but we are going to make every effort to see that every one of our members who has to close up is placed in some other industry where he can make a living."

The Georgia office of the Office of Emergency Management has outlined a plan whereby the Government will train free of charge men who want to close their stations and go into some other line of endeavor, according to Marvin Cox, head of the Atlanta office of the OEM office of information.

A State-wide meeting to be held in Macon, Ga., has been called, at which service station operators expect to pool their ideas for relieving unemployment in their line of business.

'Cabbyettes' Make Bow in San Diego

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.,—The "cabbyette" is the latest product of these war days on the streets of San Diego.

The "cabbyette" is the woman taxi-driver who has made her debut in the transportation system of this busy national defense zone, due to the growing shortage of men for the handling of taxis.

Recently 16 women applied for necessary permits at the license bureau at Central Police Headquarters, and most of them passed the tests with flying colors. One of these tests, which sometimes stumps the men applicants, involves an examination in driving and locating city streets and addresses.

A local taxicab company already has employed at least 10, and expects to increase that number in the near future.

British Fight Grimly On at Singapore

Continued from Page 1

even at Martaban made the Japanese hold on the port precarious.

Singapore:

The Japanese are pressing vigorous air and artillery attacks on the last toehold of the British defense of Singapore, according to a communiqué issued today in Singapore.

In the land fighting the heaviest engagements were under way about MacRitchie Reservoir in the central section of the island.

Most of the island has been overrun by Japanese invaders from the Malayan mainland, across Johore Strait, and no one could say for certain how long the Union Jack would fly over Singapore City.

The communiqué follows:

"Severe enemy pressure has been maintained on the western front during the last 24 hours and his attack is being supported by increased air and artillery forces.

"Shelling today has been frequent on forward areas and on Singapore town.

"He (the enemy) has also carried out low level and dive-bomb atatcks on our forward areas and there have been many high level bombing attacks in the town area by large formations of aircraft.

"Fighting now is taking place about Ang Mo Kio village, MacRitchie Reservoir and Pasir Panjang."

The communiqué, by placing the central fighting scene at Ang Mo Kio, indicated that the sources of most of Singapore's remaining water supply had been seized by the enemy, for the reservoirs lie west of that village which is four or five miles from the center of Singapore. The communiqué also noted that one of the reservoirs was a point of battle.

The fact that the British Imperials were still fighting at Pasir Panjang indicated that the nearest threat to Singapore City was a spearhead that had outflanked the Pasir Panjang forces by about three miles.

The Japanese salient had been thrust clear to inland Tanglin, barely two miles west of the heart of Singapore City, according to the communiqué, while Pasir Panjang, on the shore, is about five miles west of the city.

A Domei (Japanese News Agency) dispatch conceded that the invaders of Singapore Island were still two miles from the heart of Singapore City.

The Domei correspondent acknowledged that this had been made a fight to the end by the British garrison.

"Braving a rain of bullets directed at them by the British defenders, steel-helmeted Japanese soldiers, grimly closing in on Singapore City from the suburbs, have reached a point two miles from the heart of the metropolis," the correspondent wrote.

"Since the early morning heavy fighting has been going on in and around the race course in the northwestern suburb.

The Domei man said a 10,000-ton vessel, "fully laden with troops" was sunk in Singapore Harbor Feb. 12 in air attacks, another, of 3,000 tons, set afire and direct hits scored on nine other ships.

The newspaper Nichi Nichi reported from Singapore Island that a large-scale Japanese pincer movement was under way against the big Seletar naval base on the northern shore of the island.

One Japanese column was said to be moving along the north coast of the Island toward the naval base from the west. Another, the newspaper said, reached a military road leading to the naval base after driving inland to the hills around Mandai, south of the causeway across the Strait of Johore.

Meanwhile the Netherlands East Indies, certain that the fall of Singapore would open the floodgates for an all-out Japanese assault upon Sumatra and Java, stood by their guns, determined to fight on regardless of the odds.

Whether the United States and Britain can get needed reinforcements into this area in time to meet the expected assault will have no bearing upon the Government's stand, a semi-official spokesman declared.

"We will go on fighting and regardless of the consequences," he asserted.

While acknowledging that the situation is grim and that help is imperative, the spokesman declared the Dutch never would abandon Sumatra and Java without a fight, even if the United Nations High Command should elect to surrender bases there and fall back to Australia.

Quarters close to the Government declared that a withdrawal to Australia would be poor strategy "because it would give Japan a cheap victory, a gate to the Indian Ocean and all the raw materials it needs to push onward."

They asserted it was essential to hold Java and at least the southern part of Sumatra. The northern part of Sumatra almost touches Singapore and would be extremely difficult to defend once that bastion crumples.

In Australia Prime Minister John Curtin announced that "because of the continued deterioration of the situation in the Pacific" the Australian Parliament had been summoned to meet Feb. 20.

The decision to summon Parliament was represented as emphasizing the seriousness of news from the pacific war zones and follows the request of opposition leaders to convoke the legislative body earlier than March 11, the original date set.

Philippines:

Destruction of two Japanese dive bombers by American anti-aircraft guns during increasing fighting in the Philippines was reported today by the United States War Department.

The dive bombers, actively supporting aggressive enemy patrol action, mistakenly bombed and machine gunned their own infantry, with heavy casualties, a communiqué said.

Victims of the mistaken attack were identified as elements of the 122nd Japanese Regiment of Gen. Akira Nara's 65th Division.

The communiqué said: "Aggressive enemy patrol action characterized sporadic fighting in Bataan during the past twenty four hours.

"Enemy dive bombers were active. Two were shot down by our antiaircraft guns. Japanese dive bombers mistakenly bombed and machine gunned their own infantry, with heavy casualties. The victims of the erroneous attack were elements of the 122nd Japanese Regiment of Gen. Akira Nara's 65th Division."

A Japanese drive southward to occupy the remaining islands of the Philippines was disclosed as more enemy troops massed for a renewed attempt to break the defenses of the Bataan peninsula.

Nipponese troops who presumably moved southward from Luzon occupied the Island of Masbate, the War Department announced. Thus they extended their control to the central part of the archipelago which had escaped invasion.

In Masbate, seventh largest island in the Philippines, the invaders are within 200 miles of closing the gap between the Island of Luzon and Mindanao, the southernmost extremity. Within a lesser radius are Cebu and Iloilo, the second and third cities of the Philippines.

Masbate, the captured island, has one of the best airports in the Philippines and is the site of a large gold mine.

A comparative lull in the Bataan fighting in the past 24 hours was said to indicate that the enemy was awaiting additional new supplies and reinforcements before resuming the offense against Gen. Douglas MacArthur's little defending army.

The occupation of Masbate was viewed by military men as of secondary importance except as an indication that the Japanese now consider themselves sufficiently strong to go ahead with the occupation of islands which had been by-passed while the invasion spearheads were thrust against General MacArthur's forces, Singapore, Burma, and the Netherlands Indies.

Luzon, Mindanao, Panay, Bohol, and other islands are larger and more productive than Masbate.

Occupation of the island and city of Cebu, now threatened, would be a more severe blow, because the city has been the center of a communications network linked by radio to the United States.

Burma:

Heavy fighting has broken out again in the area of Paan, 30 miles from the mouth of the Salween River, where the Japanese are attempting to force a subsidiary crossing in their drive toward Rangoon.

Today's army communiqué stated:

"On the Salween front heavy fighting has broken out again in the area of Paan. The situation on this front is obscure. Further south the situation is quiet at the moment."

Earlier, the picture presented was of the defenders clinging steadfastly to consolidated positions along the Salween despite the Japanese conquest of Martaban, at the river mouth.

Martaban is on the west bank and Paan on the east.

Rangoon, across the Gulf of Martaban, goal of the Japanese, is the port of entry for shipments to the Burma roadhead at Lashio and the Burma road is the principal lifeline to China.

Earlier a Japanese attack on Salween River line broke in the Paan area today before a stout British Imperial defense. The British proved what they can do with air support.

The situation in the lower Salween was regarded in well-informed circles as definitely bettered, if still serious.

Indian infantrymen, who had been encircled, cut their way out of dangerous pockets and then counterattacked.

The British command saw that the violent enemy attack in the important Paan area of the River front, 30 miles above Martaban, was "successfully defeated after heavy fighting."

The enemy had fought steadily and skillfully to throw a bridgehead across the Salween in the jungles af Paan, but the British positions held fast with constant aid from the air.

It was believed that detachments of the invading force still occupied abandoned Martaban, but the British so invested the area that enemy aircraft were brought up to pound them in the environs of the town.

The RAF's Blenheim bombers and the Hurricane and the Tomahawk fighters flown by both the British and the American volunteer group again were blasting at the enemy's forward positions along the whole front, both morning and evening.

These planes have been in the fight from the start—aerial artillery and cavalry of the Burma defense which now is beginning to show its first signs of success.

Dutch East Indies:

The Dutch High Command reported today a temporary slackening of the Japanese drive on the Netherlands Indies and said destruction of harbor works of Macassar, chief port of Celebes, had been so effective that "the enemy will not find anything of use to him."

The defenders' scorched-earth tactics also were carried out in other parts of southern Celebes, the High Command said, adding that according to latest official news from this sector of Japanese invasion the harbor area of Macassar still was in flames last night.

Tokyo had claimed, Feb. 12, that Macassar had been occupied, but the Dutch spoke of this chief port in the southwestern part of the island as still "threatened by enemy drives from north and south." They denied earlier reports that the Japanese were driving on the city from Balangnipa, across from Macassar on the eastern side of the peninsula.

Telegraphic reports from Macassar indicate that the original announcement regarding a Japanese landing at Balangnipa is not correct the communiqué stated.

There was no word of operations in any other portion of the archipelago, and Japanese air activity was restricted almost entirely to reconnaissance flights.

Belgians Get Historic Colors

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The memory of a great king and of a gallant tradition reached across the years to encourage the youthful pilots of the RAF's newest Belgian fighter squadron as they received the squadron colors with the command to "unfurl them in the sunshine of liberty."

The colors were those given to the Belgian Air Force in 1919 by King Albert for its services through the four years of the first World War.

Since the Nazi conquest of Belgium in 1940, they had been kept hidden in a Belgian forest, guarded by loyal peasants. Some time ago a daring Belgian Air Force officer went over and brought them here.

Later another officer in the Belgian Air Force who had escaped from his conquered homeland arrived at Belgian headquarters proudly bearing the Golden Lion which was fixed to the head of the colors staff when King Albert presented them to the first regiment of Belgian aviation.

Today, in the cold and wind of a British airdrome, the colors and the lion, reunited on one staff, were presented to the new squadron.

Each new pilot grasped the colors with his left hand, raised his right and swore faithfulness "To the King, obedience to the Constitution and to the laws of the Belgian people.

Embroidered in gold on that standard are the battle honors won by the Belgian Air Force since it was founded in 1912—names such as Liége, Namur, Yser and Antwerp, the Flanders fields that have been battlegrounds of a continent for 1,000 years.

"We had two other standards," the Belgian said. "Those we burned. But because this one was given us by our great king, we only pretended to burn it. Actually we hid it an a cartridge box."

Why did they set such store by it?

"Planes you buy. Pilots you train. But only once is there a man and a monarch like Albert, King of the Belgians," he replied.

"This is from him, in this is our past. This we could not lose."

Peach Group Seeks Fruit's Added Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Peach growers from eight States, including the two Carolinas, in a recent conference here worked out details of an organization to be known as the National Peach Council, to function as "a national clearing house for the peach industry."

The growers studied preliminary phases of the agency, and were informed by the Department of Agriculture that since 1935 the number of peach trees of fruit-bearing age has increased by more than 9,000,000.

One of the objectives of the Council, it is pointed out, will be to sponsor research to develop and utilize additional uses for peaches.

Orchardists attending the gathering were from the Virginias, the Carolinas, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the State of Washington.

Simultaneously, representative growers from North and South Carolina conferred on a marketing agreement to be adopted this season.

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'Neutral' France Sees Vital Changes in 1942

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, France, Feb. 13—The Vichy Government is reiterating what it calls its neutrality, apparently out of the conviction that stormy months of 1942 will "change the history" of France.

In connection with this policy Admiral Jean Darlan in one of his rare interviews, this one given to a newspaper of Tunis, has emphasized that France means to Frenchmen of today not only the France of the European continent but the Empire in Africa. "France," he declared, "should be known as the French Empire. It should be a complete union, in fact and in spirit."

Thus it was natural that Admiral Darlan should speak to the Tunisians about the French Fleet. For one of France's most important bases is Bizerte, in Tunisia.

The fleet, Admiral Darlan declared, has "remained an element which has not been defeated, a power and an organic whole."

Power of Fleet

This statement of Admiral Darlan's coming at this time is significant. The power of the fleet, which remains far from negligible, is one of the bases of the policy of neutrality. Vichy emphasizes that its activity is to protect communication between the continental France and French Africa and to assure their solidarity.

[What France considers within the framework of its policy in maintaining the link with its African empire is subject to varying definition. London, and the Free French, have charged that France has at least used its mercantile marine for the transmission of important supplies to the Nazi armies in North Africa. There also have been charges, difficult to substantiate, of the use of some French naval vessels to serve German purposes. Charges also have been made that the French have permitted the Germans to make more use of French ports than would be compatible with the usual concept of neutrality.]

It is the part of French discretion not to emphasize neutrality in a warring world, but the policy of the Government in this respect occasionally finds expression. The most interesting recently is a declaration of Le Temps, which now as always tries to reflect official opinion.

Decisive Phase of War

Le Temps begins by saying that the war will this spring enter its decisive phase which explains, says Le Temps, the intense diplomatic activity "to obtain the biggest political advantages out of the success of arms." Le Temps then takes up France's delicate position as a country "constrained to lay down its arms." It states it is bound to "the New Order which, regardless of the issue of the war, will be established in the world."

It is France's business, says Le Temps, to assure itself of its position in the world and adds that among the heaviest tasks borne by Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain "there is none more delicate than the one he carries in the vast field of foreign policy."

To this Le Temps adds a carefully expressed comment, "It is necessary to have a sharp sense of reality. The public does not realize the conditions, often anguishing, in which the doctrines and methods which circumstances impose on our foreign policy must be applied."

But even under these circumstances, says Le Temps, "it would be an error to believe that France, crushed by defeat, is not in a position to have a clearly defined foreign policy." Le Temps continues, saying that France's position as a long established European power and a world power on account of its Empire is constrained to have a foreign policy adapted to its present possibility. "If it's true that France had not cut itself off from Europe, it is equally true there can be no Europe if our country is not given the place which its essential values merit."

Le Temps concludes by outlining an active neutrality: "At the hour when the destiny of Europe is being decided, France will not refuse its loyal assistance, neither on an European nor a world scale," provided it is treated on a basis of equality.

[Here again the French phrasing is ambiguous. Le Temps has chosen to use other words than those of "collaboration." Yet the inference is clear that the Vichy opinion is that France's place in Europe, and possibly in the world, is dependent upon co-operation with Germany.]

Yet the Paris Activists "complain" that the Vichy "neutrality" is a policy of sitting on the fence—of which the Nazi-occupied area does not approve. Vichy and Le Temps would reply that their policy has to be maintained under conditions demanding circumspection. The tendency in months to come is still open to numerous influences.

Replace Prisoners

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Feb. 13 (AP)—French doctors who volunteered to constitute themselves prisoners of war have replaced half the imprisoned Army Medical Corps members eligible for release in German prison camps since Dec. 1, the newspaper Paris Soir reported today.

This system was proposed by Georges Scapini, blind French Deputy who has been negotiating with Germany for release of French prisoners.

Roosevelt Puts Federal Work On War Basis

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—President Roosevelt took action today to convert the Federal Government to an all-out war basis.

He directed the heads of all nonmilitary agencies to determine at once how many employees they can release for war work.

He instructed the Director of the Budget to review all appropriations to see where economies in both personnel and expense can be made.

He stated that it was imperative that all excess man power, made available by the extension of the Government's work-week from 40 to 44 hours "be immediately capitalized and effectively channeled into defense work."

These steps Mr. Roosevelt announced at his press conference this morning and they came in face of a rising political and editorial contention that there was no industry in the country which needed conversion to a war-time basis more than the Federal Government.

Task Given Congress

But the President placed upon Congress the primary responsibility for curtailing the functions of nondefense agencies which might be considered nonessential and he emphasized that only by reducing the functions of the Government can substantial economies be made.

Two courses of further action are already being sponsored by Congress.

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the Joint Committee Investigating Nonessential Expenditures, pointed out that the findings of his committee on which the Administration is represented showing more than $1,000,000,000, can be trimmed from non-military activities is already before the President.

At the same time Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, is pressing a resolution to authorize the Senate Appropriations Committee to make its own investigation of how extensively nondefense personnel can be transferred to defense agencies, thus saving money, utilizing already trained workers and easing the acute housing shortage in the capital.

Increase in Hours

The President's directive today to all departments to re-examine their personnel needs is designed to achieve, in part at least, the objective of the Tydings resolution. He pointed out that the increase in working hours has greatly augmented the man-hours of Federal employment.

"This means," he said, "that agency heads must survey every operational activity and determine those employees who may be promptly released for employment in other agencies. Particularly in Washington this action must be expedited in order to help meet the shortage in personnel and housing and to avoid as far as possible bringing new employees into the city. To the extent that experienced personnel can thus be obtained the housing situation in Washington will be helped and the demand for office space decreased."

But the actual elimination of Federal services performed by nondefense agencies, Mr. Roosevelt stressed, could only be brought about by the direct action of Congress since the President was required to execute the laws until they are altered by Congress.

At this point Mr. Roosevelt became heavily ironical and pointed his barbs particularly at those whom he described as the bright boys who do a lot of screaming for economy but dismiss as a mere detail how it is to be done. He declined to identify the "bright boys" other than to say that they included some Congressmen and some newspaper columnists.

Inspection of Meats

The President brought into the discussions, for reasons which were not entirely clear to the correspondents, the matter of funds which are expended for the Federal inspection of meats. He said an economy could be made in such work but it didn't appeal to him as a very desirable thing to do.

As far as today's press conference was concerned, this appeared to be the only economy which occurred to Mr. Roosevelt and the trend of his discussions left the impression with many that he associated most economy proposals with something abolt as bad as advocating poisoned meat.

The President was asked whether he regarded as essential the NYA and the CCC.

He replied that the NYA was turning out from 80,000 to 90,000 trained mechanical defense workers every three months. As to the CCC, he said, most of its enrollers are not eligible for the draft, either because of age or physical condition. He added that the total strength of the CCC had been greatly reduced.

The remaining CCC boys, Mr. Roosevelt explained, are being rehabilitated for defense jobs, if not for posts in the front lines of military service. The CCC also is performing a valuable function in protection of American woodlands, he said.

Several times Mr. Roosevelt pointed to the fact the congressional appropriations constitute a directive to the Chief Executive and that he has no choice but to carry them out. He is thus prevented, he sair, from eliminating what some Congressmen and others consider as nonessential parts of a wartime government.

Roosevelt Backs Farm Aid; Opposes State Poll Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—President Roosevelt in vigorous language came to the defense today of the Farm Security Administration whose program is under general investigation by the Byrd Economy Committee, and incidentally declared that he had always opposed the poll tax.

The poll tax is now required in eight Southern States, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Tennessee, and is alleged to disenfranchise 10,000,000 citizens. A bill is pending to wipe it out. Poll tax opponents were jubilant at the President's declaration.

False Premise Charged

Mr. Roosevelt's defense of the FSA, and his incidental declaration on the controversial poll tax problem, came as a result of an off-hand statement made at his press conference on Tuesday. Mr. Roosevelt was then asked if he opposed the use of FSA loans for payment of poll taxes. Mr. Roosevelt replied that he did.

Today Mr. Roosevelt reverted to the subject. Obviously irked by the use which the Senatorial Committee has made of his Tuesday comment he declared that he had answered the earlier question under a misapprehension because it contained a false premise. Actually, he declared, poll taxes are not paid by the Government in any shape, manner, or form.

When the FSA undertakes a rehabilitation program it requires the loan applicant to prepare a budget covering every necessity, food, clothing, and taxes. The FSA does leave a place for poll tax, with other taxes in this budget, he said, and this is included in the work of rehabilitating the individual.

Mr. Roosevelt likened those who would not include poll taxes in the budget of a rehabilitated farmer to those who sought to deprive indigent WPA workers of the vote. Speaking scornfully of such views both in Congress and among certain columnists, the President said that seven or eight years ago the movement gained headway from a certain type of individual.

The President was asked pointblank today if he disapproved a poll tax and did not answer directly. When the question was repeated he said that he had been opposed to the poll tax all his life.

The investigation of the FSA is being pushed by a number of Southern Senators led by Mr. Byrd and including Kenneth D. McKellar (D) of Tennessee and Carter Glass (D) of Virginia. Senator Robert M. La Follette (Ind.) of Wisconsin, a member of the Byrd Committee, has taken the contrary view.

Maladministration Denied

Farm Security Administrator C. B. Baldwin told the Byrd committee today that charges against his organization by the American Farm Bureau Federation are hasty and incomplete, and he denied maladministration.

The Federation has presented testimony to the committee taken by its investigators, charging FSA with waste, negligence and political activities.

The Byrd Committee has recommended elimination of the FSA. Mr. Roosevelt's attack on the poll tax may push through the pending Geyer bill. A Senate subcommittee under Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming holds a hearing on it March 6.

Henry Collins, of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, estimated today that two-thirds of the 10,000,000 citizens alleged to be disenfranchized under it are women.

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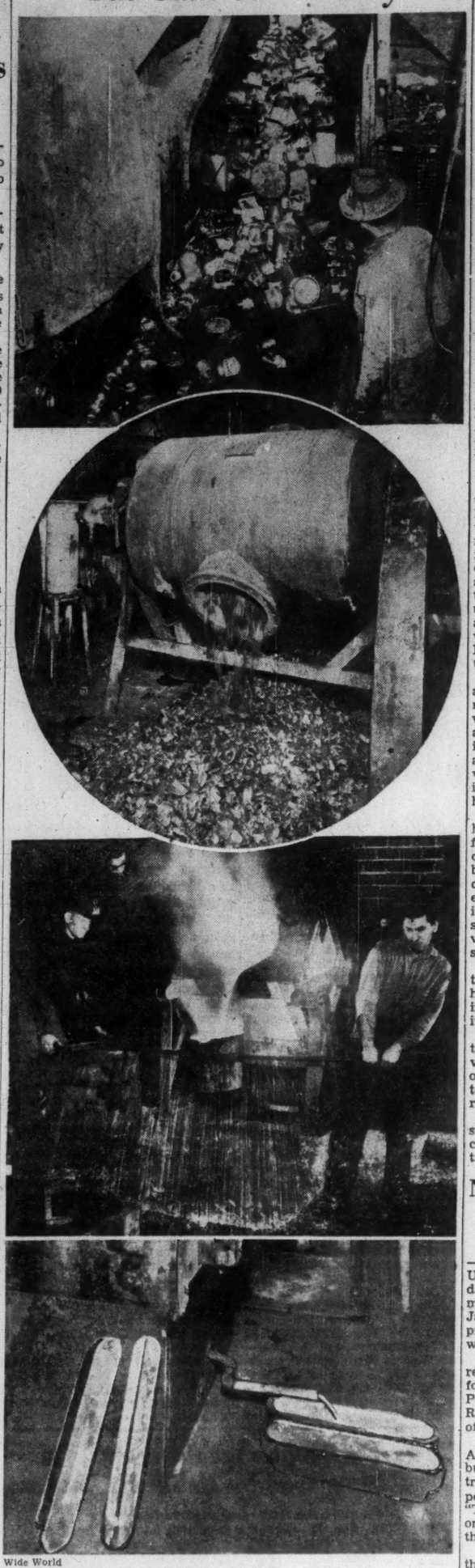
Tin Cans for Victory



Wide World

Tin Cans Salvaged by New Process

The story of how tin is reclaimed from discarded cans begins with the top picture which shows cans being sorted in magnetic separator so that other materials are eliminated. In the oval picture shredded detinned cans are being emptied from digester after tin has been removed. The third picture shows bailed tin cans placed in electric furnace for melting. The fourth illustration is of an electric precipitation roller from which metal from tin cans is deposited, and then poured into tin pigs.

Newly Discovered Salvaging Process Provides Vital Tin for War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Discovery of the first successful can salvaging process—vital to the United States war program with the great tin smelters of Malaya falling to the Japanese—was announced here recently by the California Detinning Corporation. The new method was developed by Dr. W. C. Gregory, copper consultant, and E. Baden-Powell, geologist engineer, and is being employed in a program calling for the salvaging of 40,000 tons of tin cans annually.

One secret of the new method is that it produces, with the aid of magnetic belts, an economical method of separating the metal part of tin can refuse from old shoes, broken bottles and what not. After the cans are separated from foreign material and shredded by a hammer mill, the tin is dissolved under pressure with a hot chemical solution. The tin is then electrolytically deposited in an inch of thickness on iron rolls, and later cut and melted into pigs of pure tin.

Thanks to the foresight of the United States Government in taking steps to build up stocks and to the ably organized sources of supply, there is about a year's supply of tin in this country, according to a bulletin issued by the Tin Research Institute. However, in view of the threat of a coming shortage, much thought has been given to the problem of enforcing by Administrative action some reduction in tin uses.

In a recent technical survey it was found that the largest individual use made of tin is in the manufacture of tinplate, of which about three-fourths goes into food packing, and it is in this industry that the major reduction in consumption probably will be sought. Other uses of tin in order of their importance include: solder, bearings, collapsible tubes and foil, and the making of bronze.

National Citizens' Group For Big Naval Relief

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Admiral H. R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, announced Feb. 11 the formation of a national citizens' committee to raise $5,000,000 for the Naval Relief Society's emergency needs.

The Society aids needy families of naval officers and men.

The Admiral, who is President of the Society, said Clarence Dillon of New York would head the citizens' committee, the nucleus of which already has been organized with headquarters at 730 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Others on the Committee include Charles Francis Adams, of Boston; Thomas E. Dewey, New York; Winthrop W. Aldrich, New York; John Stewart Bryan, Williamsburg, Va.; Sheldon Clark, Chicago; Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey; former Postmaster General James A. Farley; Thomas W. Lamont, Harold S. Vanderbilt, and William S. Gray, Jr.

Normandie's Designer Says He Can Save It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Basing his belief on exact working plans drawn up for the salvage of the Steamship Paris which burned and capsized at her pier in Le Havre, France, under circumstances remarkably paralleling the Feb. 9 fire and overturning of the Normandie, pride of the French Merchant Marine, Vladimir I. Yourkevitch, voiced confidence today that the Normandie, which he designed, could be righted and made seaworthy again. With a sufficient number of divers the job could be done within five months, Mr. Yourkevitch said.

Meanwhile, Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts, announced in Washington he would propose a Congressional investigation of the disaster of the Normandie, which was taken over by the Navy on Dec. 12 as an auxiliary vessel.

Mr. Yourkevitch said he had worked out details for salvaging the Paris in 1939, but that the plans were dropped following the German march into France. On leaving France, he brought with him all of his work sheets and master sheets for salvaging the Paris and the same basic principles could be used to salvage the Normandie, he added. A new set of calculations would have to be drawn for the Normandie, which is about twice the size of the Paris, he admitted.

According to Mr. Yourkevitch all the Normandie's vents now submerged, portholes, hatches, etc., would be sealed by salvage divers, and as each compartment came up it would be pumped out, each operation adding to buoyancy. The vessel would right itself and help itself rise as the work progressed, he said.

It was learned today that if work had proceeded on the Normandie for two more weeks before the fire occurred, the vessel would have been immune to the kind of accident. She was equipped with elaborate automatic fire detectors in every cabin. A complicated sprinkler system and electrical devices arranged to localize fire in a small area and cut off ventilation.

Rewiring of the elaborate electrical system was not complete, however, and vital controls were inaccessible in darkness and smoke, it was said.

Then, too, investigators hold trained men could have worked valves controlling her 8,000 tons of liquid ballast in such a way as to have kept the great craft upright.

The Naval Board of Inquiry studying the accident made no official comment on their investigation.

Negroes' Treatment Seen Costly to U. S.

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 13 (AP)—A Negro leader, speaking at the University of California's Birthday, told students and faculty members, "Each day until the Japanese are defeated, the white prestige is being lessened in the world."

Walter White of New York, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, spoke at the invitation of Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University.

"It may seem a far cry from Abraham Lincoln to Singapore, but there is a closer link to the tragedy of the Pacific than most people think," Mr. White said. "The dark forces of greed, based on skin color, continue to work their evil way in the world.

"Part of Japan's theory as to the United States is due to our condescending and sometimes contemptuous attitude toward the Japanese because their skins are yellow and not white.

"After Pearl Harbor, Negroes were ready to give their lives for their country. They were told in a curt reply by the Navy that there could be no change in regulations which might have raised them from a position of menials."

In introducing Mr. White, Dr. Sproul said "Naziism unfortunately is not the exclusive possession of the German people. It exists among many people in the United States who think ghettos are all right so long as they are confined to the Negroes."

Any Kind Acceptable

LONG BEACH, Calif. (AP)—One of this City's more successful auto accessories dealers displays this sign in front of his shop:

"Experienced Tires."

Neditch's Failure in Serbia Inspires Balkan Resistance

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Feb. 13—Pro-Nazi Gen. Milan Neditch's inability to conquer Serbia's freedom army of Chetnik warriors is encouraging a general feeling of unrest in neighboring countries and undermining Nazi prestige throughout the Balkan Peninsula.

Recently it was reported from Sofia that the Bulgarian High Command had decided not to allow political minorities to serve in the Bulgarian Army because so many Bulgarian soldiers had deserted to Gen. Draja Mihailovitch's Serbian guerilla banner when three Bulgarian divisions were sent into Serbia to relieve Nazi occupying forces there.

General Neditch has issued decrees in Belgrade in a vain effort to check patriotic Serbian youth from joining General Mihailovitch and his Chetnik patriots.

General Neditch has now decided to establish a youth movement called "national service for the renovation of Serbia" in which all youths will be compelled to join. According to General Neditch's proclamation the youths will then be used for useful works such as the irrigation of marshlands, the construction of roads and work in the fields. The real motive behind General Neditch's decision is disclosed in the Belgrade paper Novo Vreme considered to be the General's mouthpiece, which writes "by incorporating all youth in this service the Government will hinder them from falling under the influence of foreign propaganda and old souvenirs, and will save them from being hesitant and undecided."

Boomerang Effect

The repressive measures of this Balkan "Quisling," however, opposed by all patriotic Serbs, is only encouraging youth to flock to General Mihailovitch's army and indicates once again that the Nazis and their lackeys cannot crush the freedom-loving spirit of a free people like the Serbs.

Meanwhile recent military operations of General Mihailovitch's army is greatly impressing foreign military circles here and it is generally remarked that the Serb patriot is turning out to be one of the great figures of this war. How dangerous the situation in Yugoslavia is becoming for the Nazis is shown by the following review of the military situation in that country.

Belgrade Hears Rebel Guns

According to recent reports, General Mihailovitch and his Chetnik patriots hold substantial tracts of country in the former Yugoslav Kingdom and his forces are laying siege to such important towns as Sarajevo and districts around Bulnea, Preador, Bihac, and Bosanskihovi. Major roads in Bosnia are now in rebel hands but Nazi reprisals continue to be savage in the extreme.

Certain districts have been completely devastated, especially Matkhavia between the Rivers Sava and Drino where no towns or villages remain standing. However, the fact that Belgrade can now hear the cannons of General Mihailovitch's army shows how effective rebel resistance has become and the position of General Neditch's Government is becoming very precarious.

Reliable reports recently received from Albania confirm that guerilla warfare against the occupying Italians in that conquered state is steadily increasing. On Jan. 16 and 17 a group of 50 attacked the garrison at Cherava and practically wiped out a whole Italian batallion stationed there. Albanian patriots also are sabotaging and destroying mines in the country.

Russian sentiment and cleverly organized Soviet propaganda is also helping to inflame the Bulgarian peasants against the Nazi occupying troops. Sofia has now imposed the strictest censorship on all news from Bulgaria, but this correspondent learns from Bulgarian patriots who have escaped from their country that unrest continues to grow throughout Bulgaria and the Government of Premier Bogdan Piloff is loathed by the population.

The Soviet blockade of the Bulgarian ports of Bourgas and Varna is now so efficient that trade between the Bulgarian ports and Turkey has now practically ceased and this is causing great difficulties for the Nazis. Thousands of Bulgarians have already been thrown into concentration camps and many are shot each week, but all these repressive measures cannot check the Bulgarians from seeking to aid Russia with whom they have long been culturally affiliated.

The Nazis are furious that the Soviet Legation still remains in Sofia but pro-Russian feeling is so strong that even King Boris dare not break off diplomatic relations with Moscow. Indeed in surveying the Balkan scene one appreciates the fact that Hitler must now hate the sound of the unruly Balkans and perhaps, like his attack on Russia, he regrets his vainglorious conquests of the Balkans last spring.

Friendly Affair—Litvinoff 'At Home'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Madame Ivy Low Litvinoff, the English-born wife of the Soviet Ambassador, had her first "at home" last night, and a high Episcopal clergyman, capitalists, diplomats, and official Washington came to call.

Somehow, some way, there was something different at this party in the attractive gray-stone Soviet Embassy with its 70-odd rooms which once housed the envoys of the Czars.

The food as ever was lavish—sliced yard-long sturgeon, duck, turkey, salads, prettily frosted cakes, Russian delicacies prepared by a Russian chef.

The guests were high-ranking—Vice-President and Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. Sumner Welles, wife of the Undersecretary of State; Mrs. Jesse Jones, whose husband as head of the Federal Loan Corporation had okeyed Joseph Stalin as a $1,000,000,000 risk.

"I've got it!" said an important American official.

"I've been here to numerous parties—to private dinners. But never before have I seen the Embassy staff smiling!

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'Bottleneck' in Tools Seen Fading

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — What's happened to that machine tool bottleneck we heard so much about back in 1939 and 1940, when the need for defense production in this country began to loom demandingly on the Atlantic horizon?

You might say in a sense that it's still here, for of course you can't expect to turn out sewing machines as fast as you can turn out dresses on all the sewing machines. You can't make machine tools as fast as you can make the things the machine tools are built for. For every time you make a sewing machine or a machine tool you automatically increase the total potential production of dresses or heavy goods many, many times over the total production of the machines themselves.

But the word bottleneck implies a needless delay, something that can be widened or stretched, or corrected by proper action. In the case of the machine tool industry it has certainly caused no needless delay. In fact it has done a rather astounding job of keeping pace with the nation's tremendously stepped-up war production program.

For instance, the folks in the machine tool industry used to think that a normal year's production was around $150,000,000. In 1941 its total production was worth more than $765,000,000. But a better idea of the gargantuan steps taken in the past three years is obtained when we look at the production figure for 1932—$22,000,000. By 1939, stirred into action by demands from England and France, the machine makers turned out $200,000,000 worth.

Defense Program

Then came the United States Defense Program. The foreign needs had, very unfortunately, put the industry in a position and in a mood for larger production and enabled it to meet, with equipment and men, the new domestic demand in a way that would not have been possible without that foreign demand. Anyway in 1940 the total had been pushed up to $450,000,000. And then last year to $750,000,000.

In other words the machine tool industry increased its production in 1941, from the normal, by nearly 500 per cent.

When General Knudsen says today that the big need in the war production program still is, among other things, machine tools, he's entirely right. They need more, and more, and more. But the machine tool industry is in no way shirking its job. It is producing more, many more, than most persons in the business thought three or four years ago, they ever could.

They've done it by installation of new equipment, expansion of plants, using two and three shifts instead of the normal one, extensive sub-contracting or making use of other smaller shops for making parts, and by training new men.

The training of these new men has been a significant part of the process. When the defense program was launched there already was a serious shortage of the kind of skilled labor this industry must have. Yet, in the last two years, The National Machine Tool Builders Association says, so many inexperienced men have been taught the trade that employment in the industry has more than doubled.

And we might also mention that the machine tool workers stayed at their jobs longer in 1941 than those of any other group. The National Industrial Conference Board announced that the machine tool employees worked an average of 49.7 hours a week, beating their nearest competitor, the workers in the heavy equipment industry, by 4.1 hours. And in December last year — with the crack of Pearl Harbor bombs echoing in their ears—they worked an average of 51 hours.

But what is a machine tool? Probably many of us know by this time, for the subject has been pretty much in the news, but we'll go into it briefly again. A machine tool is an instrument which removes metal. It is as simple, in a way, as that. Yet the machine tool is the basis of the modern system of mass production.

At one time, for example, all parts of a rifle were made for that one particular rifle. Its trigger and barrel, scraped and filed and hammered and polished to fit that one rifle, would not fit another. But about 1800, Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, astonished the Secretary of War by showing him piles of rifle parts so accurately made on machine tools that any part would fit any rifle. He assembled completed rifles from these parts. From this demonstration was born, in this country, the principle of mass production, the foundation in itself of modern industry.

Grinding Threads

Today about everything we use requires in the making some kind of tool. The carpenter in building our house, or the cabinet maker in building the chair we sit in uses hand tools for the most part, maybe a power-driven saw here and there. But to form things out of hard metal a different kind of tool is needed. And in making hundreds or thousands, or millions of things out of metal, every one precisely the same, down to a hundredth-thousandth of an inch, you need machine tools. Machine tools are used for planing, boring, turning, milling, grinding, and various processes involving combinations or variations of these.

In Detroit the other day I watched a man, with a magnifying glass in his eye, grinding threads as small as 1-50th of an inch in diameter. He was using a machine tool, so small it could easily be carried around in one hand.

But in another plant not far away I saw a two-story mass of machinery which planned off one-half-inch-thick pieces of metal from parts of a tank. It weighed several hundred tons.

One powerful machine in a plant in another city squares up the ends of eight-inch armor plate such as used in warships. It's so big the operator rides along the side on a carriage, along with the cutting tool. It weighs over 400 tons and cost about $300,000.

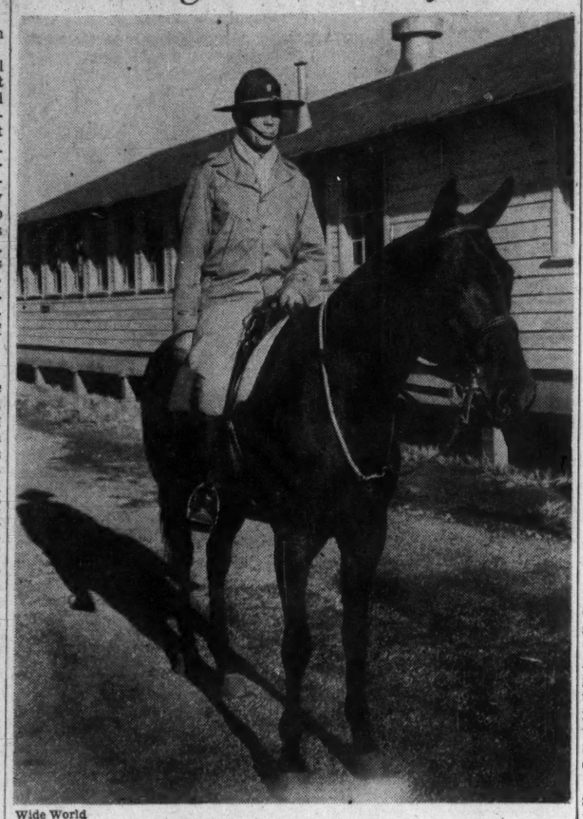
Machine tools aren't made over night. Remember, they have to be made mostly by hand. It is a paradox that though the machine tool is the very basis of mass production, the principle of mass production can't be used in their manufacture.

I saw a huge casting in a machine tool foundry, laying idle in a bank of sand. It had been there for a month. It would have to stay theer another month, before it was cool enough to be taken out and machined. Cooling it too quickly would crack it, or destroy its strength.

There are 8,000 separate pieces in a Pratt & Whitney airplane motor. Each of these must be machined on machine tools, and not all by any means on the same machine tool or the same kind. There are more than 250 different kinds of machine tools. Most of them are built especially for one particular job, like cutting the gears for a 28-ton tank, or reaming the barrel of an anti-aircraft gun, or boring the cylinders of a 35-horse-power, six-cylinder automobile engine.

You can understand why the automobile industry, for instance, wasn't able overnight, or even in a few months, or half a year, or a year, to stop making automobiles and start making planes and guns and tanks. You can understand why, though, once the machine tools are built and set up that guns and tanks and airplanes can be turned out in much the same volume as automobiles.

Heads Big U. S. Cavalry Center



Wide World

Maj. Gen. John Milliken

Commands what ranks as United States' greatest cavalry location—that of the Second Cavalry Division at Fort Riley, Kan. There are now 20,000 men at Fort Riley. The reservation takes in nearly 75 square miles. The original United States Cavalry is at Fort Bliss, Texas.

They Go Where Machines Can't So War Horses 'Coming Back'

Wide World-Associated Press

FORT RILEY, Kan.—Here at the Nation's greatest cavalry center the world's oldest type of mobile soldiery is preparing to fight the most modern battles.

Momentous developments of recent months have made the cavalry even more immediately important than its exponents expected.

A lot of persons think that because the Army has been mechanized the horse must be obsolete. But this is not so.

As long as there are thousands of square miles of the earth's surface impassable to machines, armies will need horses.

With Asia and South America, both full of tough terrain, suddenly projected as possible battle areas of United States forces, this has become especially pertinent.

Tough terrain is the horse's forte. A horse can go nearly anywhere a man can, and usually considerably faster. The ratio between horse cavalry speed and infantry speed, on clear ground, is more than two to one—six miles an hour against two and a half. Time is one of the vital elements of warfare.

When cavalry is mentioned a lot of persons think of the Charge of the Light Brigade or the United States Civil War cavalry dashes. Such maneuvers are obsolete—even though there have been reports from Europe of Russian cavalry units charging masses of tanks.

The fundamental function of mounted troops today is serving as a light, flexible, fast screen or shield for bigger and more powerful Army units and for reconnaissance. Cavalry can mask and misdirect attention from movements of heavier units. In a pinch the cavalry can be called in to grab objectives until stronger forces arrive, fight delaying actions or cover up withdrawals.

Of the United States Army's 40-odd divisions, two are cavalry—plus about 13 Regular Army cavalry regiments and 24 National Guard cavalry regiments scattered among other Army divisions. (Of the 250 divisions the German Army had, 10 were horse cavalry.)

The original United States cavalry division is at Fort Bliss, Texas; the second was organized at Fort Riley last April. It is commanded by Maj. Gen. John Milliken. A cavalry division has about 11,500 men. But they are not just a lot of men on horses. Around Fort Riley motor vehicles are more conspicuous than animals. There are about 1,300 of them—everything from trucks, officers' battle cars, and scout cars to "jeeps" and motorcycles—against about 8,000 horses.

The operations of motorized units and mounted units have been tightly co-ordinated, and also the detailed movements of riders and vehicles.

Landon Warns U.S. Has No Use For Bunglers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Lincoln Day rallies open the Republican Party's congressional election campaign today with a keynote set by Alf M. Landon—a call for "new leaders" whenever victory is endangered by official bungling.

The 1936 Republican presidential nominee charged the Administration with treating the war as "just another political alphabetical project." He spoke to a Lincoln Day dinner here last night which was the forerunner of dozens of similar gatherings over the nation tonight.

Wendell L. Willkie speaks at Boston tonight, Thomas E. Dewey at New York, Senator Robert H. Taft of Ohio at Knoxville, Tenn., and other high party members in other cities. Additional Lincoln dinners will be held tomorrow and Saturday nights.

Mr. Landon said there was "deep concern among observant citizens at our unpreparedness, despite all the appropriations by the Congress for our armed forces. Added to that anxiety there is a growing anger at the weakness in the administration of the war funds, as revealed by the stinging unanimous report of the ten United States Senators of the Truman Committee."

Excusing waste caused by "essential haste" in preparing for war, the former Kansas Governor declared the risk was too great and the stakes too high for any patriotic American to "sit silent in the face of incompetency and unsettled rules that interfere with maximum efficient prosecution of the war."

"At best," he said, "it may be a long, long time before we achieve ultimate victory. There is an appalling amount of wishful thinking in this country. To many citizens the war is still remote. The American people listen for the voice of our President."

He asserted the people were ready for united action, but the "sound of their leader's trumpet has been obscured."

Sideglances in Washington: Relative Seclusion in India

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Emancipation: Dapper little G. S. Bajpai, India's new Agent General to the United States, had his first opportunity to address an all-woman gathering when he was a guest of the Women's National Press Club here this week.

When one of the lady reporters asked him if there was much seclusion of women in India today, he pointed to his sari-adorned wife and two daughters seated beside him, "There's not much seclusion of women here today," he observed.

Showing Off: Longest word in the Army's vocabulary is "trinitrophenylmethylnitramine," used as a booster charge in bombs and shells.

Call it "tetryl", and you'll be all right, though a courageous War Department official spelled it out twice in a press release this week.

These Americans: Along with warmakers and peacemakers from all over the world, Washington also has pretenders to Europeon thrones—if there can be said to be any such thing any more.

Most energetic of these is Archduke Otto, who through a series of afternoon teas is pushing his plan for the re-establishment of an Austrian Empire.

Recently the archduke found himself seated in the Senate gallery next to an inquisitive young lady who was trying to guess his nationality.

"Oh, I know," she finally concluded, "I'll bet you're from Minnesota."

Beginning at Home: Americans doing business with the Soviet Embassy think they understand attaches there a little better since schoolma'am Ivy Litvinov came to town.

Mrs. Litvinov's [don't, use "madame," please, she says] textbooks are her own works on "basic English" that has helped many a Russian to master the English language.

In diplomatic circles it's being said that Mrs. Litvinov's simple English may prove to be the international language the world may some day adopt.

Good riddance: Mrs. Lister Hill, wife of the Senator from Alabama, who despite Congressional frownings on elaborate launchings, is to sponsor the new battleship "Alabama," wrote to Josephus Daniels, inviting him to attend.

"I regret that I cannot be present," the former Navy Secretary replied. "You know, I am a confirmed dry and I feel that the best thing to do with champagne is to break it over ships."

Dewey Assails Appeasement, Spurns U. S. 'Cliveden Set'

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Empire State Republicans at their first meeting in the war period last night applauded Thomas E. Dewey's commitment of the party to a war for "total victory" in the sense of warning against appeasement or compromise, while reserving for it full right of criticism.

Chief speaker at the 56th annual Lincoln Day Dinner of the National Republican Club at the Waldorf-Astoria, Mr. Dewey thrust at what he declared was a bipartisan "American Cliveden set," already operative in Washington and other cities "scheming to end the war short of military victory." The "long and desperate struggle" ahead of the nation, he admonished his party, left "no room for personal or partisan advantage.

With nearly 900 members of the state party present in an audience widely representative of leadership up-State where the New York Republican organization has its stronghold, speaker after speaker stressed the keynote of an all-out war effort sounded by Representative James W. Wadsworth, co-author of the Selective Service Act, who presided. Mr. Wadsworth declared that the "first Republican duty is to see that we win this war; everything else is secondary."

In his introduction of Mr. Dewey, who is regarded as a probable candidate for Governor of New York this year, Mr. Wadsworth said that all Republicans were "interested in the leadership developing in the party." He cited the several Republican Governors elected in the last gubernatorial year.

The leadership point likewise was stressed by Fulton Oursler, magazine editor, who, in a tribute to Mr. Dewey's New York County District Attorney services as a leader in law enforcement, asked "why, in the nation's hour of danger, when all ability, all leadership, all competence should be mobilized to the great end of winning our most fearsome war, was one so gifted with ability and competence and leadership not called to help in achieving the victory?"

Eulogizing the Republican role in the Government war effort in what appeared to be a criticism of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Republican members of the Roosevelt Cabinet, Mr. Oursler referred to Lincoln's Secretary of War, Edwin McMasters Stanton, as an instance of one who "might have been called an obstructionist, but he kept Mr. Lincoln's sword sharp and keen."

"I mean the kind of partisanship, free and aggressive, which won for Mr. Churchill a vote of confidence from his own people," he said. "Today, instead of retired and retreaded Republicans in the Cabinet, yessing the boss, we need more Stantons to burnish and sharpen our leader's sword."

Mr. Dewey, who retired on Jan. 1 as District Attorney of New York County, made no reference to the approaching State campaign in his address, which found striking parallels between today's war scene in Washington and that of Lincoln's time.

The likening of Lincoln's days to the present situation took account of the disasters of the Civil War years, and Mr. Dewey recalled how "the appeasers appeared and multiplied."

Philippine Puppet Ruler Gen. Ricarte?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — The puppet leader to be set up by the Japs in the Philippines will not be Aguinaldo, but a little known general of the first Philippine insurrection named Gen. Artemio Ricarte, who never swore allegiance to the United States, but spent the last 43 years in exile in Japan, according to Dr. Diosdado M. Yap, lecturer on Philippine affairs.

General Ricarte has returned to the Philippines since the fall of Manila, and from the best available sources of news on the Japanese-occupied parts of the islands it is learned that he is now in charge of the conquered areas, declared Dr. Yap in an interview.

If this news is correct, and Dr. Yap believes it is, this automatically eliminates any possibility of the Japanese appointing Aguinaldo as the Quisling of the Philippines.

General Ricarte has spent his time in Tokyo plotting to overthrow the United States rule in the Philippines and set up a native government.

Admiral Hart Due To Return to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Admiral Thomas C. Hart, who was relieved earlier in the week of his command of United Nations sea forces in the Southwest Pacific because of illness, is coming home, President Roosevelt asserted today, with the title of Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet.

He told a press conference that this designation still existed for a section of the fleet, although for purposes of co-operation with the United Nations, the American sea forces in the Pacific battle areas had been called the American Forces of the Southwest Pacific.

A reporter remarked that some of Admiral Hart's friends here thought he had "had an unfortunate deal." That, the President replied, is typical. He said Admiral Hart was not well.

Berle Declares True Victory Rests on Spiritual Instincts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Victory is not automatic, but is built on the deepest spiritual instincts in man and which are today calling the forces of freedom to work, arm, prepare, and fight, according to A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State.

"They must guide us later in re-establishing kindliness and order in a world of human beings," Mr. Berle said in an address closing the five-day Columbia University conference on religion in the modern world last night. He voiced confidence in ultimate victory on the "political, military and spiritual plane."

"No group of human beings, however implemented with artillery or airplanes has yet been able to challenge the great design," he continued, "and it is still true that those who take the sword are the first to perish by the sword."

The Nazi Movement in Germany is "on the eve of disaster" because of its lack of spiritual foundations, Mr. Berle said, adding that Naziism won its following because it offered a sort of "perverted anti-religion" in the midst of the chaos of an intellectually decadent Europe."

"If the Nazi rulers had been more theologically minded than they were," he declared, "they would have realized something which they are now finding out to their present grief and their ultimate disaster. They would have found that the moment a faith is perverted, the moment a design is invented which excludes humanity. It must either conquer the world and assassinate every free spirit or it must eventually die."

Mr. Berle recalled that the Nazis had attempted to introduce a new religion abolishing immortality and characterizing God as only an "assistant to a mythical Germanic race."

"This balderdash is interesting chiefly because it exhibits a kind of compulsion," he continued. "Having built this infernal machinery of lies, they were forced to try to give it some frame. So has every revolution in its time. The wilder stages of the French Revolution, after quite formally dethroning God and beheading the Saints, invented a Goddess of Reason and attempted to palm her off as a guide to the spiritual life.

"One of the reasons why we know that the Nazi Movement in Germany is on the eve of disaster lies precisely in this phenomenon. Never has this kind of nonsense been forced into the open except as an accompaniment to a situation which has become so rotten that it presently is forced to change its face.

"We must have it clear that the issue of the time is a direct conflict between great forces striving for darkness and millions of human beings seeking light. In that struggle no one is left out; to decline to be a part of it is to be defeated."

Grant Wood

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Feb. 13 (AP)—Grant Wood, who passed on here last night, was a famed midwestern artist, recognized as one of the greatest portrayers on canvas of the midwestern scene and the leader in what has been termed a new "regional" school of art.

Mr. Wood had been professor of fine arts at the University of Iowa since June, 1941, and had been on the school's staff since 1934. His most widely-known paintings and those which stirred dissension included "American Gothic," which initially roused the ire of Mr. Wood's own Midwest farm folk with its severe picture of their kind; "Daughters of Revolution," displeasing to many Daughters of the American Revolution members; and "Parson Weems' Fable," which brought criticism for his treatment of the George Washington cherry tree chopping story.

His "Woman With Plants," a portrait of his mother, and many others of his pictures, noted for their sharp detail and what Mr. Wood called "editorial comment," also hang in many of the nation's public and private galleries.

He married Mrs. Sarah Sherman Maxon, Minneapolis, Minn., singer and teacher, in 1935. They were divorced in 1939.

The painter and lecturer was born on a farm near Anamosa, Iowa, the son of a Quaker, and it was only after he returned from European study and shed its Bohemian influence to paint scenes and people of his childhood that he gained fame

Drawing almost from babyhood, Mr. Wood studied in 1910 at the Minneapolis Handcraft Guild, at the Chicago Art Institute, and at the University of Iowa. He was elected to the National Academy in 1935.

Network's Devotional Programs Approved by Religious Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Eighteen religious leaders of various faiths today had voted their hearty approval of the Mutual Broadcasting System's daily "Minute of Prayer" and weekly "Radio Chapel" and urged their indefinite continuance.

Mutual's "Minute of Prayer," dedicated to the "spiritual welfare of America at war," is radiocast each evening at 6 o'clock, Mondays through Saturdays, by ministers and clergymen chosen from all denominations. The first prayer supplied by a Christian Science Committee on Publication will be radiocast on Saturday, Feb. 14.

The prayer follows:

"May the power and infinite wisdom of God guide and direct all those at the head of our government and God's love protect and comfort all mankind."

Mutual's Radio Chapel was inaugurated on Oct. 5 on the proposition that during present times of stress there was "a great need for a vigorous and dynamic presentation of the spiritual concepts and ideals of life." It is heard each Sunday from 11:30 a. m. to noon. The first Christian Science program will be heard April 19.

Religious leaders who voted approval of these radio programs at a Mutual luncheon on Jan. 27 were drawn chiefly from the organizations under whose auspices the radiocasts are presented, including the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Synagogue Council of America and the (Roman) Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York.

Halt Asked in Building Of New Radio Stations

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Defense Communications Board recommended yesterday that no "critical materials" be allocated for radio construction in any area already receiving good service from one or more stations.

Since practically all areas receive what is officially called "primary" service from one or more stations, the effect of the recommendation would be to halt construction already under way, as well as to prohibit future construction.

Pocket Testaments for Army

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—The Army is preparing to start the distribution among troops of more than 1,000,000 pocket size Testaments containing a foreword in which President Roosevelt commends reading of the Bible to all who serve in the armed forces.

"Throughout the centuries men of many faiths and of diverse origins have found in the Sacred Book words of wisdom, counsel and inspiration;" the President said. "It is a fountain of strength and now, as always, an aid in attaining the highest aspirations of the human soul."

War Department officials said today that every man in the Army who desires one will be presented with the pocket Testament or book of appropriate Scriptures. The initial order was for 1,250,000 copies.

Three types of Testaments, one for each of the major religious groups, have been prepared. They are uniformly bound and have the words "Army of the United States" inscribed in gold letters on the front cover.

The Army's Chief of Chaplains, Brig. Gen. W. R. Arnold, who had charge of preparing and distributing the Testaments, urged in an afterword that the soldiers make acquaintance of their chaplain at their first opportunity, advising "his counsel and advice will guide you in avoiding or overcoming many difficulties."

Congo-Cape Town Airline Opened

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 13 (AP)—The inaugural flight of the Sabena (Belgian Aviation Company) service between Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo and this City was completed yesterday.

The service will be fortnightly until March when flights will be made weekly. The latter trips will put South Africa within a week's traveling time of the United States through a connection with Pan American Airways at Leopoldville.

Bois de Boulogne Trees Cut by Nazis

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Trees in the famous park, Bois de Boulogne, in Nazi-occupied Paris, are being chopped down, the Vichy Radio reported last night in a broadcast heard by NBC. Foreign dispatches have told of a German shortage of timber.

Highway Departments Must Use Substitutes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The War Production Board called a halt last night to unrestricted use of critical metals, rubber, and burlap by State highway departments for highway construction and road repairs.

Some highway departments have been using priority ratings to obtain metal culverts, road signs and cables, when terra cotta, cement or wood could be used, the Board explained.

The departments must eliminate scarce materials, whenever practicable, by changing specifications of design. Preference ratings may not be applied under any circumstances to deliveries to rubber or burlap for highway maintenance or repair, and metal can be used only when unavoidable.

'I Shall Strike First,' Hitler's Reminder, Posted

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y., Feb. 13 (AP)—Signs two feet long and three inches high appeared yesterday in buildings at this Army air base, bearing the ominous words:

"I shall strike first—Hitler."

The quotation from the Führer's book "Mein Kampf" was posted to remind officers and men that a surprise attack on this area must be expected.

This shirt—a type worn by millions of men—was washed, Linit-starched, ironed 62 times. Still looks new! No sign of fraying anywhere—even in those tell-tale areas, the cuffs and collar. (Tests by United States Testing Co., Inc. Test No. 24747, Dec. 24, 1941.)

$2.00 Man's Shirt Looks Like New; Washed 62 Times

Linit Starch Proves Its Value in Laboratory Tests; No Sign of Wear; Collar, Cuffs Perfect

You *know* Linit-starched shirts iron easier, stay clean, well-groomed looking longer. They have smart, smooth, *comfortable* finish.

BUT—did you realize that a Linit-starched shirt could actually resist laundering wear so *long*, especially around the collar and cuffs? Better switch to Linit—it penetrates the fabric, starches evenly, covers tiny fibres with protective coating.

Free! The helpful "LINIT LAUNDRY CHART". Write Corn Products Sales Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Dept. LS8.

For Service Men

OXFORD BIBLE

Waterproof Fabkote Binding
WITH ZIPPER
Oxford India Paper Edition

This new Oxford Bible for Service Men being printed on Ultrathin Oxford India paper is compact in size and light in weight. The clear black-faced type though necessarily small is very easy to read.

Best quality khaki coloured Fabkote is used for the binding which is water-proof and easily cleaned.

The zipper closing device protects the edges, works easily, will not get out of order and keeps the Bible shapely always.

Oxford Ruby Black-Faced Type Miniature Edition

Ultrathin "Oxford Paper" Edition. SIZE, 4¼ x 2¾ INCHES.

Specimen of Type

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Nazi Warships Blast Way to Safety; Where Will Freed Vessels Be Used?

Continued from Page 1

ing toward the French coast and from then on the British sped out their own air forces to the attack.

The three Nazi ships which had lain in refuge at Brest for months as stationary targets for the RAF's bombs, were freed at a cost to Germany of 18 fighter planes and the warships were damaged by bomb, shell or torpedo—how gravely remains to be learned.

The British lost 42 planes and suffered some casualties in their destroyers without bottling the long, narrow channel and delivering a blow in home waters which would have been their greatest naval triumph of the war.

But the full story still is to be told of the great land, sea and air battle which started after the German warships nosed out of the Nazi-occupied French harbor at the western mouth of the channel and headed eastward toward the Dover Strait, the open water of the North Sea and the safety of a home port.

When the British destroyers finally went into action, an informant said, they raced through the German's own destroyer screen at top speed to launch torpedoes at the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau.

These assaults were delivered at "very short range" in a last desperate attempt to halt the enemy ships, then hitting their top speed of 30 knots.

Evidently having waited cautiously for a day when snow and sleet shrouded the Strait, the Nazis were ready yesterday to take their great risk in daylight, giving their great ships the protection also of naval forces and air fighters supplied in relays from the French coast.

From the time they were met by British air and then naval units until they scattered at the east end of the Channel, a furious battle was waged with everything on both sides from little minesweepers to the great batteries on opposite shores.

It was a battle fought in misty confusion, under clouded skies which often blotted out the duel of big and little ships, torpedo planes and diving bombers and fighters.

Concealed by Weather

Although the shores of France are visible in clear weather from the English cliffs across the Dover Strait, the joint British communiqué said the weather was so thick the enemy ships were not once spotted from this shore.

It said the Bomber Command reported hits on all three of the fleeing Nazi warships.

At least six torpedo hits were believed to have been scored but there was no indication of their effectiveness.

One, air-launched, was credited to a British Swordfish plane—one of an armada of torpedo planes of which six were lost—and three more to Beaufort torpedo-bombers. The others were fired from torpedo tubes of a destroyer and a motor torpedo boat.

During this time the Dover defenses opened fire at extreme range, which was replied to by German shore batteries.

RAF planes made repeated attacks, the communiqué said, and although low clouds obscured the results, preliminary Coastal Command reports credit three torpedo hits to Beauforts and the Bomber Command "said that each of the main enemy units was hit by bombs."

Destroyers Pressed Attack

At 3:34 p. m.—when the nautical hare-and-hound chase had been thrashing through the Channel for more than four and one-half hours—British destroyers sighted the quarry and, the communiqué said, "went into the attack in the face of very heavy bombing . . . and also heavy gunfire from all the enemy's surface ships. . . .

"Our destroyers took advantage of a rain squall to press the attacks home. . . . There is reason to believe that at least one torpedo hit was obtained. Casualties in our destroyers were not heavy."

The British Air Ministry News Service said the first flight of fighter-escorted British torpedo bombers quickly was followed into the battle by fresh waves of fighters and bomb-carrying Hurricanes, and from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. fighters were in constant action over the enemy ships.

Pilots of one squadron which escorted torpedo bombers reported what appeared to be torpedoes striking one of the battleships. Three torpedo hits were claimed by a Beaufort squadron.

While RAF Spitfires tangled with the Nazi fighter planes, the Hurricanes swept down almost to sea level to attack escort vessels.

Two pilots scored direct hits with 250-pound bombs on a 500-ton ship, which broke in two and sank immediately. A smaller ship was left enveloped in smoke and flame.

In extremely bad visibility, in which it rarely was possible to see more than half a mile, the Beauforts dropped torpedoes in quick succession, aimed at the large ships in the convoy.

Bombers Fought Through

The News Service account said that, in order to get a clear run for the torpedoes, it was necessary to drop them within a screen of destroyers which put up a formidable barrage of antiaircraft fire.

Although attacked twice by formations of 30 Messerschmitts, a Hurricane bomber squadron with Spitfire escort fought through the convoy.

A Spitfire pilot attacked simultaneously by three Nazi fighters sent a cannon burst into the nearest enemy plane, then saw it crash into its neighbor and both fall into the sea.

A strong force of fighters was encountered over the convoy, but the tactics of the German pilots said the News Service, were to draw the British fighters over to the coast rather than to engage them in combat.

Meanwhile observers were questioning how the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Prinz Eugen could put to sea in trim for a perilous challenge to Britain's sea might after having sat through more than 100 air attacks on Brest of which they presumably were the specific targets of 66. The last was Feb. 11—the night before they sallied forth.

Authoritative sources pointed out that they were small targets in a large space and that the Harbor of Brest was singularly defensible against aerial torpedo attacks which caused such havoc to the Italian Fleet at Taranto.

There has been doubt among informed observers for some time that the ships ever had been critically damaged and some experts even questioned whether the attacks were worth their cost.

It was also being asked why Hitler took such great chances to get the ships out of Brest. The consensus was that he hoped to use the hard-hitting surface ships on the Atlantic supply lanes along with the U-boats to strike heavily at both Britain and the United States.

'Insolent Challenger,' London Paper Says

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 13

Criticism marked the British setback in the battle of the Straits of Dover.

"British sea power has received the most insolent challenge made against it for years," declared the Evening Standard.

"No German ever sailed through the Straits of the Channel in the last war. Indeed, no enemy fleet has dared to do it for more than a century. The sea was ours."

"The urgent need is for reform at the top," said the Evening News, lumping the battle of the Channel with the bad news from the Orient and Libya, "for the formation of a new and smaller War Cabinet and a fresh and more determined grapple with our tremendous problems. . . .

"No doubt we shall be given the usual soothing explanations . . . but the miscalculations have piled up too ominously to be dismissed with a flourish of words. . . . A grand inquest by the Prime Minister into the whole matter of framing and control of our war strategy is vital to us."

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 13—The use which Germany intends to make of the warships Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, and Prinz Eugen, which have fought their way through the narrow waters of the Straits of Dover to haven in Helgoland, is a major question facing the naval strategists of the Allied Nations today.

There is no question but that they ultimately could be used to harass the supply lines in the Atlantic.

But it is also possible that it is the Nazi intent to use these powerful surface units to assist in the attack upon Leningrad in the resumption of a drive against Russia next spring.

Menace to Russians

The weight which has suddenly been thrown again onto the Axis side of the scale in the sea war, which largely determines Allied land strategy, can be regarded as a direct potential menace to the Russians for the Baltic shores are in Axis hands nearly all the way to Leningrad and when spring comes it is expected that the Germans will be bringing up reinforcements by every means for a renewed attempt to capture Leningrad and Moscow.

Neither a German invasion of Britain nor an Allied invasion of Germany is believed to be contemplated right now but the freeing of the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Prinz Eugen is quite a factor in discussing the prospects of both. One school of thought here favors the notion of the British joining up with the Russians at Archangel in the spring and bearing down upon the Finns from the north at the same time as the Russians put on pressure across the Karelian Isthmus.

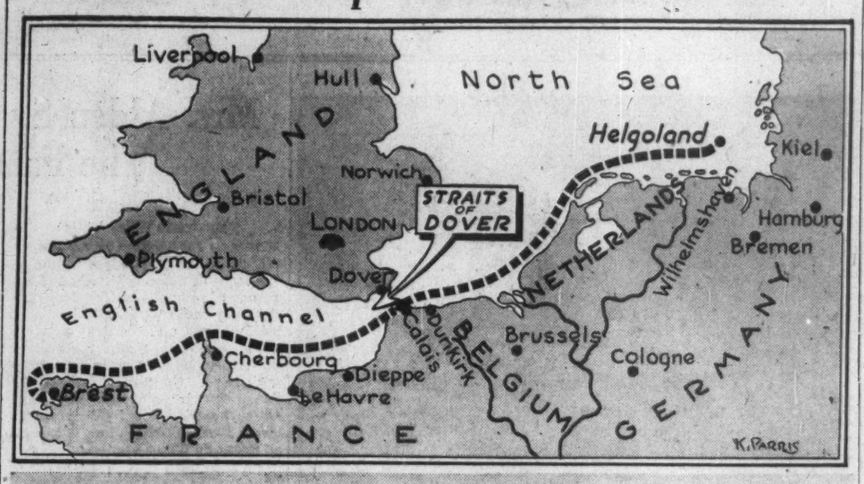
Nazis Expect Norway Attack

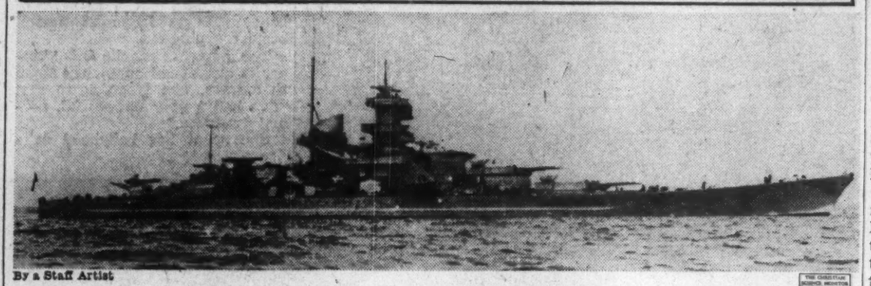
The German High Command is believed here to be expecting the British to follow up the Commando raids on Norway with a more substantial and enduring enterprise and the concentration of German naval strength nearer this vulnerable area would seem to be a valuable defensive move quite apart from the fact that it removes capital ships from the assiduous attentions of the RAF.

As far as it had gone by this morning the breakaway had come as a decided shock and mystery to the British public for the impression had been gained, firstly, that the warships had been rendered unfit for action and, secondly, that the British Navy still had full command in home waters.

The second of these propositions is now called into question—and with it the effectiveness of British sea and air co-operation as compared with the Japanese and German.

How Nazi Ships Ran British Gantlet





By a Staff Artist

Route Followed in Sea Dash and One of Vessels

In slipping out of Brest into the Dover Straits the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the cruiser Prinz Eugen ran a narrow gantlet of British sea and air power in order to reach the safety of German waters. The Gneisenau is shown in the lower picture.

U. S. Naval Power Rises as Japan's Falls

Continued from Page 1

attack upon the supply route from the United States to New Zealand, Australia, and the Netherlands Indies.

Results of Single Action

Thus, in a single action, the American Navy not only took a sizable bite out of Japanese naval tonnage, but it also made an appreciable start upon the job of systematically rolling the foe back from his advance position in the fortified islands received in mandate after the World War.

It is also believed that the extent of the damage done may force Tokyo to transfer equipment needed elsewhere, particularly warplanes and submarines, to the Marshall and Gilbert Islands.

The shifting balance of naval power in the Pacific has been noted by the Soviet Union where the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, pointed to the American attack upon the islands as partial confirmation that "the Japanese have not succeeded and will not succeed in preventing the deployment of the Allied forces who doubtless are preparing new blows."

The Russians also declared that "American fleet and air force operations in the Strait of Macassar show that Allied resistance is increasing." Pravda predicted "great difficulties" for the Japanese in their southward push.

Estimate on Losses

There can be no exact figures on the number of Japanese warships since Dec. 7 because of the difficulty of checking on the fate of ships believed to have been mortally hit but which were not actually seen to go under. It is thought fairly certain, however, that the Japanese have lost one battleship, two aircraft carriers, five to six cruisers, a dozen destroyers and approximately 10 submarines. Two other Japanese battleships have received heavy punishment from American-made, four-engine bombers, although it is not known whether they sank.

So far the Navy Department has admitted the loss of one battleship, three destroyers and one mine layer at Pearl Harbor and the submarine S-26 which sank near the Panama Canal. Thus permanent Japanese losses have been vastly greater than those sustained by the United States, although some of the other ships hit at Pearl Harbor are still under repair, notably the capsized battleship Oklahoma.

While British losses have been high, both the Repulse and the Prince of Wales having gone to the bottom, naval observers point out that, contrary to expectation, the war in the Pacific has been almost entirely a cruiser-destroyer-submarine war and that the battleships of neither side have played the part expected of them.

The Netherlands Indies fleet, composed principally of submarines and destroyers, is understood to have suffered some losses but to have made them good with transfers from other zones.

But Pay Your Fare First

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—A Pennsylvania Avenue streetcar motorman got a big hand today for this bit of shouted information:

"Twelfth Street and the Avenue, Bureau of Internal Revenue. Pay your income tax!"

U. S. Fleet Sank 16 Ships in Marshall Raids

Continued from Page 1

under command of Rear Admiral Frank J. Fletcher.

No reward to Admiral Fletcher was mentioned in the communiqué, but the general promise of further recognition was held out by the Navy "when all recommendations have been received and acted upon."

American losses, according to the communiqué, totaled 11 scout bombers which failed to return, four from the Islands of Roi and Kwajalein, one from the Island of Taroa, and six from the Islands of Jaluit and Makin.

The Navy confirmed that 11 scout bombers were lost in the raids as had been announced earlier this month. Last night's announcement listed only five planes lost and one cruiser damaged by a small bomb.

In carrying out the raids on the several islands, Admiral Halsey divided his surface and air forces into self-sustaining units. Timing the arrival of each force at its destination perfectly, he was able to carry out simultaneous and highly destructive attacks on each island.

Admiral Fletcher, acting under orders of Admiral Halsey, led the forces which made the attacks against the islands of Jaluit and Makin.

The islands, some 2,000 miles southwest of Hawaii and about 1,800 miles from Australia, lie across the most direct route of supply between the United States and the Western Pacific war theater.

The Navy communiqué Feb. 1 announcing the attack said many enemy auxiliary ships were sunk or damaged, many enemy planes destroyed and installations ashore heavily battered, but gave no figures of enemy losses.

It was estimated that enemy naval and merchant shipping sunk exceeded 100,000 tons. Probably an additional 50,000 tons were damaged.

Naval officers were jubilant as they described the success of the sudden raids over an area of 350 to 400 miles. But they spoke prosaically:

"We struck precisely two minutes to seven—and by noon we were on our way out, having completed the orders."

There was no estimate made of casualties to enemy personnel.

The attack was described as a complete surprise and eminently successful.

Japanese Bases Blasted

Hitting with full power, the fleet blasted these bases:

Taroa, on Maloalap Atoll, "with an air base as modern as any in the United States" accommodating at least 42 bombers and fighters;

Kwajalein, where nearly a score of ships and a large compound (village) were discovered;

Wotje, with shore batteries, an air field, and between seven and nine vessels;

Roi, with a compound and well constructed air base for fighter planes;

Jaluit, with a small naval base;

Enybor, with runways and buildings; and

Makin, which had a seaplane tender and two four-engined bombers.

On all the islands, little escaped destruction, a Navy spokesman said.

Under League Mandate

Makin Island, in the Gilbert group, was wrested from the British by the Japanese early in the war. The others, in the Marshall group, were taken by the Japanese from the Germans in the first World War. Japan since has held the islands, its easternmost possessions, under a League of Nations mandate. Wotje is only 635 miles southeast of Wake Island, and was considered the probable base of attack on Wake.

On the island of Mill nothing was found to attack—there was only a fresh-cut swath through the palms.

Ships destroyed included a 17,000-ton liner of the Yawata Maru type, a modern cruiser, two large submarines, a destroyer, three 10,000-ton tankers, five 5,000 to 7,000-ton cargo vessels, one 8,000-ton auxiliary, two ships under 5,000 tons—probably minesweepers or mine layers—and many smaller service craft, including tugs.

Damaged were an old cruiser, four auxiliary vessels and three large submarines.

41 Planes Destroyed

Most of the 41 planes known destroyed were multi-engined bombers. Five were four-engined seaplanes. Others, in addition to the official count, were smashed on the ground.

One officer commented:

"I believe I am right in saying that every pilot agrees that the Japanese fighters did not show a love for close combat."

"We met 16 Japanese fighters in one sortie," he added, "and got ten without a loss."

Installations razed on the bases included nine modern hangars, fuel dumps, munitions dumps, a concrete causeway, several concrete runways, shore batteries, antiaircraft emplacements, storehouses, warehouses, and quarters.

American losses were confined to 11 planes. One American cruiser was hit by a small bomb and a near miss started superficial fire on an aircraft carrier which was extinguished within five minutes.

Navy spokesmen emphasized four points in their recital of the day's events:

1. The Islands' military installations were exposed for the world to hear and read about (under terms of the League of Nations mandate the islands were not permitted to be fortified.
2. American fighters proved faster and heavier gunned and more maneuverable than the Japanese "despite the fact that ours were carried-based, whereas the Japanese were based on land."
3. The targets for attack were carefully selected as vital military objectives.
4. The Japanese shore batteries were extremely ineffective, fired far wide of their mark, and were silenced by American shellfire "within a few minutes of our laying gunfire on their positions thus exposed."

Pedrick Starts Service As Revenue Collector

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—One-time President of the Fifth Avenue Association and long identified with trade organization activities in New York, Capt. William J. Pedrick today took over the post of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District following induction ceremonies by Federal Judge Murray Hulbert in the United States Court House here yesterday.

Captain Pedrick's instatement was attended by a host of well-wishers, including James A. Farley, onetime Postmaster General; John J. Bennett, State Attorney General, and Walter Hoving, Captain Pedrick's successor as head of the Fifth Avenue group.

Grave New Problems Posed By Daring Dash From Brest

Continued from Page 1

preparations as are at their command, in view of this fact:

It is probable that the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau are not yet ready for the task of surface raiding in the Atlantic. If they had been, it is reasonable to assume that they would not have risked the Channel, but would have made directly into the Atlantic from Brest. Indeed this is one of the things that the British Navy feared, and was attempting to guard against.

Baltic Seen Destination

What is more likely is that the RAF was doing sufficient damage in the raids on Brest so that the Germans were willing to take the risk to get the ships into safer harbor for full repair. If this assumption is correct, they will not stop at Helgoland, but will probably go through the Kiel Canal and into the Baltic. The 35,000-ton Tirpitz, sistership of the Bismarck, is believed to be in the Baltic—Soviet planes having reported attacks upon it at Danzig last November.

But it will be much more difficult to keep these ships in the Baltic than it should have been to prevent them from transiting the Channel. Once they are free in the Atlantic, they could become a major threat to Allied supply lines. For the capital ship losses in the British Navy leave few battleships that are capable of coping with the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau's eleven-inch guns, and their speed.

Cruisers at Disadvantage

How many battleships of the Prince of Wales class Britain has in commission is not known, but unless new commissionings have taken place, there are two. In addition to these, the task of searching the wide reaches of the Atlantic would fall largely upon the swift eight-inch gun cruisers which would battle the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau at tremendous disadvantage. Yet the margin may be reduced by the skillful use of long-range reconnaissance planes which the United Nations will have in increasing numbers, with capacity to sting a swell as see.

The situation is complicated by the additional ships which Germany also is building. It had two battleships under construction when the war began.

Pictures of a "new German battleship" were printed in German newspapers last August. But it was not made clear whether this was the Tirpitz, or whether an additional ship had actually been launched. The Tirpitz is a sistership of the Bismarck which was destroyed by a concentration of British naval and air units after it had sunk the British battle cruiser Hood last May. The heavy cruiser, Prinz Eugen, is one of four vessels of its type in the German Fleet. Originally it was accompanying the Bismarck, but escaped when the Nazi ships faced a British concentration.

Thus the German Fleet can muster five formidable ships, if the pocket battleships Admiral Scheer and Lützow are taken into account, in addition to two aircraft carriers.

Lessons of Air Power

Meanwhile, the United Navies are naturally making every effort to put to advantage the lessons of air power which are affecting naval operations. Carrier strength is being rushed and the United Navies should soon be equipped with greater protection in the air.

But the great lesson which is still to be learned in many quarters is that we must make use of what we have. The Axis strategy of keeping the forces of Democracy divided has paid tremendous dividends. The huge character of naval tasks, spread over seven seas is common knowledge.

But the Axis must not be permitted successfully to challenge, as well, those points where concentrations are strong enough to retain command of the zone of action if intelligently used. Unless this lesson is learned quickly, we may rest on a broken reed.

Hard Liquor Prohibited In Occupied Indo-China

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Government established prohibition of hard liquor in Japanese-occupied French Indo-China today in a decree promulgated in the official journal.

Wholesalers were given two weeks, retailers 45 days to sell out their stocks.

the whole town's talking...

Leading department store:
"I have always known that The Sun does a terrific selling job—this survey certainly explains it!"

Important department store:
"A wonderful story!"

Top advertising agency:
"This independent survey, prepared by an independent agency, should revolutionize the thinking of many advertisers—it has mine!"

Big oil corporation:
"I would like to have every member of our organization see this survey — it will give them a new slant on the New York market and the newspapers in it."

Infants' wear manufacturer:
"A most enlightening revelation of this market!"

Large drug company chain:
"Most impartial and factual survey ever seen!"

Fine furniture store:
"Very interesting. It will give us much to think about!"

Large grocery chain:
"Fine survey—not full of staggering figures—but facts!"

Leading Fifth Avenue fur store:
"It's revolutionary!"

There's a new topic of conversation among men and women whose job is selling more in the New York market... It's the startling data uncovered by L. M. Clark's studies of reader interest among leading metropolitan newspapers.

If you've not yet seen the results of these independent studies . . . some of the most significant facts ever nailed down on this important subject . . . a New York Sun representative will be glad to bring them to you.

The Sun NEW YORK

TO GET IT READ— PUT IT IN THE NEW YORK SUN

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—February 13, 1942
10 P

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Service Without Self Is Need In America Today, Says Mrs. Harper Sibley

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

The need of the hour in America's program of total defense, is service without thought of self, in the opinion of Mrs. Harper Sibley, wife of the President of the U.S.O. Total service is the only answer to the enemy's total war, she asserts.

"Through the suffering of Pearl Harbor, we have come to realize the oneness of America," she says. "Now, we are all working together, not only to defend those things which America holds most dear, but we are waging an offensive against hate, jealousy, bigotry, and those things which seek to divide us. These are the enemy's weapons. Therefore the chief passion of the American woman at the present time must be to see that we are united in service regardless of our creed, organization, or personal aspirations. We should submit and discipline ourselves, indifferent as to who gets the credit in this program of total service which we believe is both Christian and American. We must not consume energy in suspicion and jealousy of one another or in competition with each other."

This is the message she gives to the women of the country as she goes from place to place with her husband.

Supplements Husband's Work

It is not new for Mrs. Sibley to work side by side with her husband in such a project as the U. S. O. Her effort has always been to supplement his varied work. And the success of this endeavor is attested by the recognition she has gained in her own right.

When her first two children were young, she and her husband studied agriculture together at Cornell University. As a result of their experiments in hybrid seeds, they have record yields of hybrid corn on their farm, in Illinois. Their pursuit of agricultural interests has been carried on further at a ranch in Alberta, Canada, at another in California and on farms in New York State.

When Mr. Sibley was President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Sibley travelled over the country with him and spoke at large gatherings nearly as often as he did. At that time she made a plea for greater understanding on the part of businessmen of what the Government was trying to do.

As a member of the Episcopal Church, she has been a member of the National Board of that denomination while he has served on its National Council. He was President of the Rochester Community Chest while she was national head of the Women's Division of Mobilization for Human Needs. She is now serving on the Board of the U.S.O., representing the Y.W.C.A. of which she is a member of the National Board, while he is President of the U.S.O. and also President of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A.

Their children are following in their footsteps. Georgiana, who is Mrs. C. Leslie Glenn, is National Vice-President of the Girl Scouts and Chairman of the Program Committee. Her husband, former rector of Christ Church in Cambridge and St. John's in Washington, D. C., is now Chaplain aboard the Prairie State. Other children are Hiram who resides in Rochester and is active in community work there; Anne (Mrs. Henry Brevoort Cannon), wife of a Master at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; Elizabeth (Mrs. Michael Ibs Gonzalez), of San Diego, Calif.; Jane (Mrs. Gordon Auchincloss), of Wilton, Conn.; and Harper Sibley, Jr., a student at Groton School. Oh yes, and there are 12 grandchildren to whom she is devoted. She has managed a happy balance in her devotion to home and church and country and in her service to the three.

Thinks U. S. O. a Miracle

"I think the U.S.O. is a miracle," she said, discussing it with two friends on the first anniversary of its founding, February 4 of this year. "It came out of the necessity for working together. Each of the six autonomous organizations maintains its own identity. No decision can be put into operation that is not unanimous. In total war, we talk about total defense; now we must talk about total service and mean it. Just as in waging total war, all industry must work together, and in total defense, all resources must defend together, so in total service, all service groups must serve together," declared Mrs. Sibley.

She emphasized the great service that the Red Cross has given since it was formed in 1864, now functioning the world over, in approximately 50 countries. She mentioned also the value of the Volunteer Bureaus that have been organized under the Office of Civilian Defense and the many services of the American Women's Voluntary Services. Each has its part to play in the defense and service picture, she declared.

Serves Defense Industries

The U.S.O. has still another role in looking after the recreation and welfare of service men in the areas adjacent to military camps and also of the girls in defense industries, she said. As an example of the latter need, she cited the situation created when 800 girls suddenly descended on a little Virginia town of 1,000 population to work in a powder plant. There were no recreation facilities of any kind and it was up to the U.S.O. to provide them and relieve what would have otherwise been a serious problem.

"The U.S.O. has great national significance aside from its actual service," said Mrs. Sibley, "for it is built on the great Judaistic-Christian concept which our enemies recognize is as much a thing to be conquered as are the armies of the United Nations. It represents the determination of the three faiths—Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish—to work together, and to serve together. That is something that the enemy does not understand and cannot defeat," she asserted.

Ben Pinchot
Top: Cornelia Otis Skinner as Catherine of Braganza in her historical solo drama, "The Loves of Charles II." Circle: A recent camera study of Miss Skinner, who in private life is Mrs. Alden S. Blodget. Lower right: Miss Skinner as Sally in "Mansion on the Hudson."

Mrs. Alden S. Blodget Little Known to Audiences Who Enjoy The Famous Cornelia Otis Skinner's Solo Dramas

By Jessie Wiley Volls
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Alden S. Blodget is one of our leading monologists. She is the author of four books. She does outstanding radio work. She has been leading lady of Broadway productions. She has made recordings; sometimes alone, and sometimes with her distinguished father. She has a 12-year-old son. You have never heard of her? Oh, yes, you have! Professionally, she is known as Cornelia Otis Skinner.

As she talks, that rare quality of being able to laugh at herself keeps cropping out.

The moment Cornelia Otis Skinner is questioned about her climb to success, she is quick to say, "I've had a very uneventful, normal existence."

She spent her babyhood in a market-basket in her mother's dressing-room. Her mother was the well-known actress, Maude Durbin. Her father was the distinguished Shakespearean actor, Otis Skinner.

Miss Skinner explained that neither her father nor mother had as much as a high school education, so they were determined to give their daughter "advantages." That is why they moved to Bryn Mawr; even settled down on the campus in a professor's house!

Cornelia obediently attended preparatory school. But she declares that regularly, once a month, when her report card came home, she and her mother mingled their tears over the low grades.

Young Cornelia decided that if she couldn't be a shining light intellectually, she would try to shine by sheer physical stamina. She confided that she tried every type of athletics the school offered, but was poor at all of them.

"But now when it came to theatricals!" Miss Skinner's eyes sparkled.

"That inherent talent of your family shining forth!" I exclaimed, feeling decidedly sorry for that small Cornelia of the low grades and athletic failures.

Miss Skinner chuckled: "I'd like to think it was my inherent talent coming to the surface, but the sad truth is that I was the daughter of a man who had magnificent costumes stored away. Any time we wanted to put on a show, I could always dig up gold-braided uniforms, swords, and whatnot."

One Real Triumph

Miss Skinner can recall one real triumph which came when she was president of the dramatic club. She got the part of Lady Macbeth in a production in which her fellow-classmate, Ann Harding, played MacDuff.

After leaving preparatory school, Cornelia Otis Skinner spent two years at Bryn Mawr College. But the hankering for the stage was so strong, she convinced her father and mother that she had enough "advantages" for the time being and should turn to the more practical side of the field she planned to make her life's work—the theater. Accordingly, she and her mother set sail for intensive dramatic training in Paris.

Just how practical this proved to be, Miss Skinner isn't sure. But she did take daily lessons in diction, vocal training, and she attended lectures in French literature at the Sorbonne. She declares that she fairly haunted the boulevard theaters. "I practiced dialects and pronunciations while I walked along the street."

A real thrill awaited her upon her return to America. Her father gave her a part in his Broadway production of Blasco Ibanez's "Blood and Sand." She played the part of an aristocratic Spanish lady who had exactly one important line to say.

Perhaps her father felt that she didn't give quite the correct inflection to this important utterance of the Spanish lady, or, more likely, he realized that his brave young daughter was going to have to work very hard to overcome the handicap of being born the daughter of "the distinguished Otis Skinner." Perhaps he knew that she would have to do extremely outstanding work or she would always be known as Otis Skinner's daughter, instead of the "gifted Cornelia Otis Skinner" as she is today.

Strikes Out for Herself

Be that as it may, he told her she would have to "strike out for herself." And then began the heartbreaking trek from one casting office to another. But young Cornelia had ambition, courage, and genuine stick-to-itiveness. She managed to get a number of small parts. But those first years were filled with hard work, small pay and plenty of "trying out" for new jobs.

Then one evening at a party, a friend prevailed upon her to give a few of the monologues she had written. She did. And, lo, the next day one of the guests who had heard her telephoned to ask how much Miss Skinner charged to entertain a group. Miss Skinner was so dumfounded she didn't know what to charge. But the price was finally agreed upon, and in that manner Cornelia Otis Skinner was launched upon the path that has led her into every state in the Union.

"Have you always written your own character sketches?" I asked.

"Yes, indeed," was the quick reply. "People keep sending me manuscripts. But so far none of them has been suitable. Monologues have to be as true as a play as to time and place. They must have exactly the right amount of material, no more and no less. There is no 'ad libbing' in my business. A sense of timing is very important. There must be characterization without caricature." And she added, "Of course, close observation of human character is indispensable."

"There are very few monologists who have national reputations," the writer remarked.

Miss Skinner agreed. "Only three in so far as I know: Ruth Draper, Helen Howe, and myself. A monologue must be awfully good or it's a colossal bore. The difficult part is that you must never for one instant forget the person you are portraying. You must keep in mind constantly his height, position on stage, and the emotional progress as well."

"Then it's not that opportunities for this work are so few?"

"No. Rather that collaboration doesn't work in this business. An actress has to be her own playwright. And some actresses don't seem able to write. You have to have an imitative, pantomimic talent plus the literary ability.

"It's very hard for me to get down any personal experiences," she said, "and mine seem to have to be personal to be any good. But always they must have a universal slant, too.

"Most of my work is done while I'm on tour," Miss Skinner continued. "I set my typewriter up on the train or in a hotel room. I type a sentence or two, and then knit while I do some more thinking. By and by I get another sentence."

Cornelia Otis Skinner doesn't believe in giving reams of advice to beginners, but she does think that a sense of humor will always help over the difficult spots. It helped her the time a woman introduced her to her audience by saying, "Owing to the high price of Admiral Byrd, we have Cornelia Otis Skinner with us this evening."

English Mothers Manage Both War Jobs and Home Duties

By G. Delap Stevenson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

I want you to meet three stout-hearted Englishwomen who are helping to beat Hitler. All have home ties, not one has been in a factory before, but all are working with zest on war production. One of them is a full-time worker, but the other two have entered the factory since last July on a new, part-time scheme. Part-time work is now being organized all over the country to tap the labor of innumerable women who are not able to give their whole day to war work.

These three women, picked at random, work in a big British plant which is associated with Hoovers Ltd. in the United States and Canada. First there is Mrs. Madeleine Lampard, whose husband is in the Navy, and who has three little girls. She is from Ireland and before she married was a parlormaid.

Mrs. Mabel Thorne lost her husband in an air raid last April. She has made a new home for her two boys and came into the factory to help the war effort and to supplement her pension of 36 shillings a week. Before she married she was a shop girl.

Lastly there is Mrs. Gladys Lavigne with a boy and girl, and a husband who is also on war production. He works all night while she works all day. She was once a restaurant cook and finds factory work more interesting.

Neighbors Help

Mrs. Lampard gives her three little girls their midday meal before she goes to the factory and gives them their "tea" and puts them to bed when she comes home. Madeleine, aged two, is left with a neighbor who has a baby of her own and to whom Mrs. Lampard pays 5s. a week. The two older girls go to afternoon school and are brought home in the evening by another neighbor. When her husband comes home on leave, she applies for time off and usually gets it. The management always tries to let the women go when their menfolk are on leave, though if there is a special rush of work it may not be possible, for production comes first. When Mrs. Lampard is working on Sunday, Joan, who is nine, looks after her two little sisters.

Mrs. Thorne has had to start life again, for the bomb which killed her husband destroyed the house in which their savings were invested. She hopes to get compensation after the war, but in the meantime she had to make a new home. "Whatever happens," she says, "you must make a home for the children." She stayed in the same neighborhood in order to be near her relatives and old friends and as soon as she was settled in the new house, she came to the factory.

She needs the money, but she works for far more than that. The Nazis who have broken her home must be beaten and she does her job with the fervor of that purpose. Her two boys, Richard, 14, and Donald, 10, get their midday meal at school and Mrs. Thorne has hers in the factory canteen. It takes her half an hour by bus to get to work, but the journey home takes an hour as the evening service is not so good.

The third woman I talked to is the most hardworking of all, for Mrs. Lavigne is on full-time from 7 a. m. to 5:15 p. m.—sometimes until 6:15 p. m. At home she has her husband and two children, Louis, aged 11, and Delia, aged seven, to look after. She also keeps chickens and grows vegetables. She started work in the factory before there was any part time. Her husband was a private chauffeur but gave it up for war work. As he was away all night and slept all day she found her home lonely and thought that she should be doing more.

A Long Day

She is now certainly doing plenty. Before she goes to work she gives the children breakfast and her husband supper. Her husband then sees the children off to school before he goes to bed. There are no meals at the children's school so Mrs. Lavigne rushes home in her lunch hour to give them dinner. She uses a bicycle, her home being about 10 minutes ride from the factory. When she comes back in the evening the whole family has "tea." Her husband eats his principal meal at night in the works canteen. She has simplified her housework by taking up carpets and putting away pictures.

Her husband helps and the children hurry home from school to see which can get the tea laid first. Louis has become a skillful shopper with almost as good an eye for a piece of meat as his mother's. Mrs. Lavigne has one day off each week, not always a Sunday. She is perfectly cheerful about her work. The only thing which seems to worry her is bicycling home in the blackout. She earns about three pounds a week.

System Works Well

These three women represent many thousands of older and married women who are helping to increase Britain's production drive. Some can perform miracles, like Mrs. Lavigne, but many are on part-time. The firm I visited has about 6 per cent of its women on part-time and claims the system is working well, with less absenteeism and labor turnover than among women full-time workers. There is a waiting list of applicants for part-time work.

Barracks System For Junior?

Mothers trying to teach Junior to be neat might adapt to home use the successful system used in the 307th School Squadron at Keesler Air Field, Miss. On a regulation form, daily check is made of the appearance of each barrack in the squadron area. At the end of the week the three barracks with the best records get flags to be flown from a prominent place. The first gets the gold flag, the second best flies a blue flag, and the third a yellow. Additional regard to these winners is the right to lead the parade to the dining hall.

Economy Desserts for Wartime Budgets

In order to help our readers fit their menus to a wartime economy, we are today beginning a series of weekly articles on ways to manage for the duration. Other articles by Ruth Miller, home economist, will follow on successive Fridays.

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In these economy-conscious days desserts become something of a problem. A good many of our favorites seem unnecessarily expensive to prepare, and so we have done a little scouting for a repertoire of inexpensive but good desserts to take the place of some of the more elaborate ones we have been serving.

Right now, we have been serving a lot of apple concoctions. The fun comes in varying the flavorings and sauces from time to time so that old favorites become new favorites. For instance, dress up plain baked apples by filling the core with honey and raisins before baking. Orange marmalade makes a good filling, as does a mixture of dates and nuts. Have you ever tried a filling of mincemeat, topping the apple with a marshmallow that melts as it bakes? Using a standard recipe for Apple Betty, we sometimes substitute graham crackers for bread crumbs and applesauce for sliced apples. The results are amazingly good.

Then there are all the puddings and custards which are first port of call when the food budget needs a little help. Why, you can serve a different pudding every day and not repeat yourself. Some of our best recipes are printed below.

Ribbon Pudding

1 package prepared chocolate pudding
1 package prepared butterscotch pudding
4 cups milk

Prepare puddings according to directions on package. Allow each to cool but not to set. Pour the butterscotch pudding into a well-buttered mold. Allow to set for a few minutes. Then pour the chocolate pudding on top. Chill. Turn out and serve plain or with top milk. Serves 8-10.

Fruit Custard

2 eggs, slightly beaten
⅛ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons sugar
2 cups milk, scalded
½ teaspoon vanilla

Combine eggs, salt, and sugar; gradually stir in hot milk and cook over hot water 5 minutes, or until mixture coats metal spoon, stirring constantly. Add vanilla and cool quickly. Place fresh or canned fruit in sauce dishes, cover with custard and chill.

Peanut Pudding

¼ cup cornstarch
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
½ cup cold water
3 tablespoons honey
¼ cup peanut butter
3 cups scalded milk

Mix cornstarch, salt, sugar, and cold water. Mix honey and peanut butter, add scalded milk slowly, mixing well. Stir in cornstarch mixture and cook over hot water 10 minutes, stirring constantly until thick and clear. Then cover and cook 15 minutes longer, stirring occasionally. Cool, turn into serving dishes and chill. Serves 6.

So far we have not made specific mention of all the interesting things that can be done with canned fruits to make desserts that are a welcome change from plain canned fruit. Of course, canned fruit is delicious with a well-chilled custard sauce, as outlined above. Chilled canned applesauce topped with a teaspoon of orange marmalade is distinctive. Canned pears with cold chocolate sauce are very good indeed. Plain canned fruit cup becomes a surprise when topped with diced marshmallows, or grated coconut, or salted peanuts, or a meringue into which shredded coconut has been folded. Canned peaches, sprinkled with cinnamon sugar and heated in the oven, served hot, are a bit unusual. Fill the center of canned apricots with halved marshmallows and bake in the oven just long enough to melt the marshmallows. All of these have received an enthusiastic welcome at our table.

For rock-bottom economy, use leftover cooked cereal, slice, roll in cinnamon, sugar, and chopped nuts, pour over a little honey and bake—tastes like a Turkish sweet.

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¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon prepared mustard
2 eggs, well beaten
2 cups cooked ham, cut in ¼-inch cubes
1 cup cornflakes, crushed
Combine sweet potatoes, salt, cloves and mustard. Add eggs and mix thoroughly. Add ham and mix thoroughly. Shape into balls. Roll in cornflakes. Fry in deep, hot Spry (375°F.) until brown. (A piece of bread browns in 1 minute at this temperature.) Drain. Serves 6 and what a hit they'll make! Everybody loves "ham 'n' sweets" and purer Spry lets you get their FULL tempting flavor instead of dulling it as ordinary shortenings may. Do all your frying with Spry and taste the difference. Bake with it, too, and hear the compliments. Get Spry!
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Natchez: A City of Old and Beautiful Homes

Grandeur of its past is still reflected in its fine mansions and its welcome to visitors.

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour

Natchez is one of our country's most remarkable cities. In size it is Mississippi's eighth, but in one respect it is America's first, namely, in the charm of its older homes.

The Natchez Garden Club will hold its annual pilgrimage to these ante-bellum homes from March 7 to April 7. All net proceeds from this pilgrimage, the Club has announced, will be donated to Red Cross and national defense.

A visit to Natchez makes one better acquainted with modern Americans. There seem to be fewer than 50 grand houses in Natchez. Only 40 are open to the public and of that 40 a number are quite modest. Grander appearing houses can be seen any day in Detroit, Dallas, Houston, New Orleans, Nashville, Santa Fe, Seattle, and a hundred other cities. America, indeed, is a land of beautiful homes. No country in Europe has so many, even when all the grand castles are included. Yet, strange to say, scores of thousands of Americans yearly race from grand cities with superb houses to stream into distant Natchez.

There are a number of reasons for this. One is that we common people can't enter the great houses in other cities. We can't walk in and look at the halls, parlors, dining rooms, china sets, pantries, and kitchens of the Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, Mellons, Fords, movie stars, and others. But in Natchez we are all welcome. We are invited; in fact, we are insistently urged to come. It is an unusual chance for us millions of common people, who buy our furniture, dishes, and clothes at department stores, even dime stores, to see how the rich have lived.

Intriguing Experience

Visiting Natchez is something like visiting Washington's home at Mount Vernon, Jefferson's at Monticello, Jackson's Hermitage near Nashville. For most of us, it is fascinating to linger in the homes of men of taste, who could procure anything they wanted. The elite of Natchez were of that class; they were princes and princesses in lavish living.

In addition to that, their old homes seem to modern men very romantic. Somehow or other, hoop skirts, ruffles, lace, rosewood chairs, hand made glass, fan-shaped windows, flowered cups and saucers, candles, funny little writing desks, seem more romantic; more conducive to delicacy, gallantry, poetry than many modern contraptions. This writer has noticed that young Americans when they get together want to sing, but usually they can't. They don't know how. Machines sing for them. Natchez is different. It sings. The genial old trees, the abounding flowers of every color, the window curtains, stately columns, soft chairs, thick green grass, lavish network of richly verdant valleys, all seem to sing sweet songs with no metallic twang.

Natchez makes you want to be dainty, exquisite, gracious and polite. And most Americans have moments when they long for that. In this way Natchez plays a noble role. It is the embodiment of beauty, refinement, good taste. It speaks of leisure and exudes the aroma of a fine, firm, gentle gallantry. It is beauty unashamed of itself, but too refined to paint its lips in public.

Natchez once was rich. It was a port, a market, an emporium. Situated in the midst of a rich cotton area, lying on the Mississippi, and serving as the terminus of a vital land route, leading from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Carolinas through Nashville, Tenn., it gathered into its hands a dozen channels of income. It was a door to the Far West, a leading outlet to the world overseas. Strange to say, it was a pioneer town and also a metropolis.

Many cultures gathered in Natchez with Spanish and French leaving a strong impress. Pirates and bandits hid beneath the hill. Government officials, influential foreigners, enterprising merchants dwelt in grand mansions on the hills.

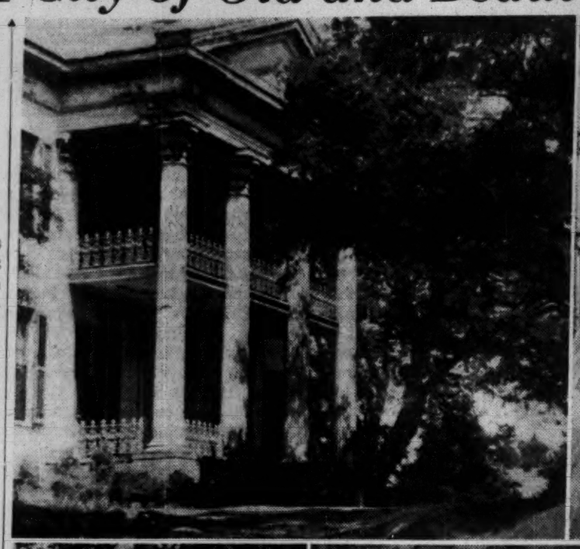
Picturesque inns flourished along the Natchez Trace. Beautiful furniture from home and foreign lands adorned the mansions. Great elegance was displayed at entertainments. Lavish was the welcome tendered all guests. The silverware was tinged with gold. Each dish in many establishments was hand painted. Spacious trees spread protecting boughs over pillared porches; flowers rimmed all the walks, and were banked thick about the verandas. A dozen deep bayous, riotous with green trees and shrubs, ran in and out of Natchez, cutting out private hills for half the houses, making every dwelling seem a castle on a height.

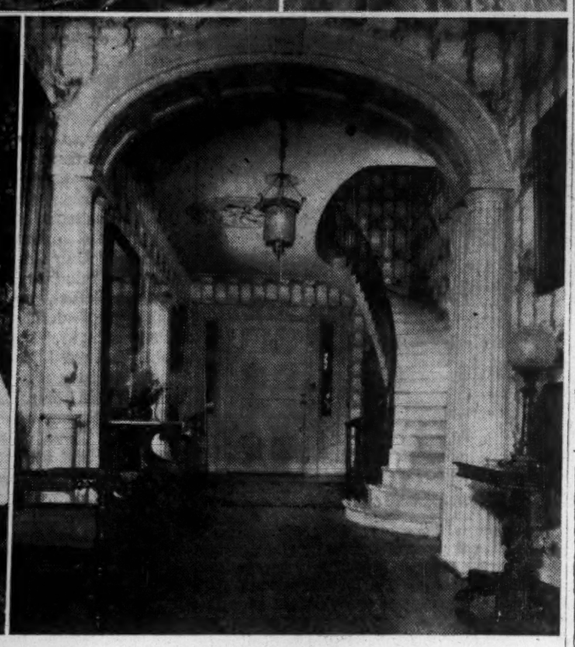
Natchez men were enterprising beyond the common wont and made their city the Mecca of the lower Mississippi. Natchez was a byword for elegance and wealth.

But most flowers fade. As railways came, as King Cotton lost his crown, as industry surged to the fore, and life swept far to the West, Natchez was left on a quiet little eddy in the most completely rural of all our states. Ships stopped not at its ports; steaming horses no longer pulled rocking stage coaches to its squares, the ambitious among its children departed to seek their fortunes elsewhere, music became silent in the great houses, flowered tureens remained unused in the cupboards.

But the splendor still remains. Noble trees still spread their bounteous branches, not one rose has ceased to bloom. Two garden clubs have been formed by Natchez women and each year they welcome to their fine old homes pilgrims that come on every converging road. In Natchez Americans now learn of beauty and grace.

Let us go on the pilgrimage to Natchez, to learn of gracious beauty; let us take it into our lives and vow once more that the loveliness of beautiful America shall be for all the people.





Earl M. Norman

Scenes in Mississippi's Garden City

Upper left: Stanton Hall, built in 1851, the most palatial mansion in Natchez, is the property and clubhouse of the Pilgrimage Garden Club. Upper right: Miss Anne Gwin, as Queen of the Confederate Ball in 1939. Lower left: Little Harriette Geisenberger in the yard of Cottage Gardens, shown on the Natchez Garden Club tour. Lower right: Hall and exquisite stairway of Ravenna, the home of Mrs. R. I. Metcalfe, and open to visitors during the annual pilgrimage of the Natchez Garden Club.

Standley Warns U. S. Lethargic

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 13 (AP)—Admiral William H. Standley, United States Navy, retired, new United States Ambassador to Russia, yesterday warned forcefully that "America can be licked" by the Axis, and pleaded for "absolute unity in our war effort."

"We've been too successful in previous wars," Admiral Standley said bluntly in an interview. "Other countries thought we were good—and we thought so, too."

"Now, too many of us are sitting with our hands complacently folded while we wait for 'George' to win the war."

Grimly, Admiral Standley predicted "this war may last a long, long time—and America can be brought to her knees!" He added that the nation already was "becoming lethargic" and was forgetting the lesson of Pearl Harbor.

'Fireside Chats' Changed —Next One Feb. 23

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt has stopped making fireside radio chats on Sunday nights because clergymen found they coincided with evening church services in one or more time zones.

Although no public announcement was made, Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said the decision to stop the Sunday night talks was made about a year ago. He indicated that exceptions might be made in cases of "great emergency."

Mr. Roosevelt's next fireside chat probably will be delivered on Monday, Feb. 23.

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The Home Forum

Old Stoves for New

THE LITTLE, FURTIVE MAN in city clothes tried to leave the path and slip between the trees before the old woman caught sight of him; but he was too late. She knew him by sight at once, and guessed for what purpose he had been visiting her granddaughter's house. Each year he made the rounds of the Transylvanian valleys, persuading the villagers to exchange their cumbrous, old-fashioned stoves for the practical, if hideous, iron ones mass-produced by his firm in Bucharest. The old stoves he was kind enough to remove for nothing, packing the beautiful glazed tiles with care; then selling them again to museums in the south, or to owners of country-houses who wished to buy something quaint. In this way, he made money twice over, although he did not, of course, tell the country people that.

The old woman knew there was no use speaking to him. Instead, she hurried homeward; and, pushing open the door of the cottage, she confronted her granddaughter. She stood in the doorway and said harshly: "For what purpose was the stove-dealer here?"

* * *

The girl was on her knees before the beautiful stove with its painted tiles of birds and beasts and flowers. She stopped raking out the ashes and looked up, startled. Then she saw that her grandmother knew, and that it was no use hiding anything from her. So she said: "Now, Granny, don't be angry. You know everyone in the village has a fine city stove but ourselves. Next week he is to bring one for us, too."

"And where shall I sleep, when winter comes round again?" asked the old woman indignantly. "Will you please tell me that?" But she knew in her heart it was no use. She had given up her authority along with her own little home, when she had gone to live with the girl and her husband, for the sake of comfort and convenience. She had no right now to dictate about stoves or anything else.

"I will make you a bed of sheepskins in the loft," the other said soothingly; adding: "See the fine batch of loaves I baked when you were out! You can have new bread for supper tomorrow, when Dmitri and I are out dancing down in the village."

* * *

Her grandmother's face seemed to open and shut suddenly, as though a thought had blown like a breeze through crumpled brown paper. It was only the glimmer of a thought; but all through their midday meal the old woman teased it back, smoothed it out, turned it over and over until it was complete at last. Then, with a curious secret smile, she rose and said: "There are some things I forgot down in the village. I will go and get them now."

The trestles were set up already outside the inn, for tomorrow's feast. The small dusty trees that lined the wide street would glitter with lanterns, in whose light the girls would dance, their wide fluted skirts embroidered with silver or gold after the semi-oriental fashion of that province. Tomorrow was the Cherry Fair, when baskets of ripe cherries would be piled up in the market-place for the merchants to buy; and when, after the sun set, the young people would dance up and down the village street to the strange music of the mountain pipes.

* * *

The old woman entered the village shop and asked to see the bales of cheap printed cottons with which thriftless women made dresses for themselves, instead of embroidering them or weaving their family heirlooms. She chose a length of salmon-pink, strewn with blobs of maroon and green, and hurried back to the house with it. Sandra and Dmitri were both out working in the fields, so she had the place to herself. She laid the stuff down; and then, going to the painted chest which held all she could call her own nowadays, she thrust her arms down to the bottom of it, through layers of old clothes and piles of linen, until she found and pulled out what she sought.

It was the dress she had danced in at fairs in her youth. It had been the finest dress in the village; and, having been made by her own mother, it indicated the solid peasant wealth which had once been theirs. For its scarlet, full-petaled skirt was banded with pure gold. Long ago, gold coins had been beaten out into thin wires, their ends sharpened and threaded through the stuff until the whole dress was so heavy that her two hands could hardly lift it from the floor. But a strong young body could easily bear it and dance in it, too, as she had danced in her day. She folded the dress carefully, packed it in a box of birch-wood, and then carried it out into the forest. There she buried it at the foot of a giant pine, marking the tree with a notch. After that, she returned to the quiet cottage, spread out the new length of stuff and threaded her needle.

* * *

Next day, in the evening, just when the sun was sending a rose pink flush over the sky, the old woman came in from milking the goat to find the whole room in confusion. Sandra was on her knees before the great chest, all its contents on the floor beside her. "Where is it?" she asked fiercely, her beautiful face flushed, her black eyes wet with tears of anger. "Where is the red dress? What have you done with it?"

"Now, now," said her grandmother soothingly, "have you forgotten that Popovic, the wood merchant, offered me two thousand lei for it? Two thousand lei is a good price, and such things are old-fashioned now, they tell me. But see! I have made a new dress for you, a smart city dress such as the ladies of Bucharest wear." And she held out the salmon-pink cotton for inspection.

* * *

Sandra approached it hesitatingly. It was indeed just such a dress as the wood merchant's daughter herself wore, in the mornings at least. There would not be another dress like it down in the village, for they were old-fashioned in those parts still. She held her arms up, and her grandmother dropped the dress over her head. As a cloud overlays the sunshine, so her beauty was at once overlaid by its crude shape and color. Even in her working-clothes, Sandra had possessed the native elegance of the peasant-aristocrat. Now she was like a servant-maid, dressed up for provincial Sundays. But there was no time to wait, for Dmitri's whistle sounded from half-way down the path. Half proudly, half awkwardly, she ran out of the door toward him.

The old woman ate her supper while darkness fell; for one can always find the way to one's mouth, and lamp-oil is expensive.

But presently the moon rose; by its brilliant light she found her way back to the tree and dug up the dress. She laid it on the back of a chair in the room, where the moonlight caught the gold threads till they glittered and hurt her eyes. Then she pushed some firewood into the stove and lit it, for the nights are cold up in the mountains, even in summer. That done, she sat down to wait.

She had not to wait long. Presently there was a scuffling, like an animal finding its way upward; and Sandra stood, shapeless and ungainly, in the doorway, with the moon turning her dress to the color of dirty paper. "They are saying we have lost our money!" she sobbed. "I have shamed Dmitri, so that he will not even dance with me. He dances now with Ileana, whose dress is so heavy with silver she can hardly swing the skirts of it."

* * *

The old woman pointed toward the chair. "I did not say I had taken the two thousand lei," she said. "What are two thousand lei?" she said. "What are two thousand lei to an old woman like me? Better a bed of warm tiles for old bones to lie on."

Her granddaughter stared a moment, then gulped and nodded quickly. She had on the red and gold dress like a flash; and even the moon could not better the glitter of scarlet and gold as she swept its heavy skirts from the room and down the steep hillside again. But her grandmother did not notice her go. She was too busy dragging the goosefeather mattress on to the warm flat top of the stove upon which her mother, yes, and her grandmother, too, had slept after they had done with dancing.

ELIZABETH KYLE

Jane

Jane is like a wood in autumn;
the sun shining through a web of brown and gold leaves,
leaves on the path underfoot,
clear water running over a bed of brown leaves,
movement and quick response of leaves and running water.
Jane welcomes the world to her heart
as woodland water welcomes the deer and the forest creatures
coming to drink there. Her heart is single and untroubled.
It gives life's own image back without distortion,
sun, cloud and shadow, blossom of bough or ice-sheathed branches
mirrored without rejection, transformed in beauty
like a child's face transformed in love by the eyes of its mother.

PEGGY POND CHURCH

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"BOY IN RED": *A Painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence*

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE (1769-1830) was the son of an innkeeper of Bristol, England, who gained great popularity during the regency and reign of George IV. He was advised by Sir Joshua Reynolds to study nature as well as the old masters. Sir Thomas adhered to a prevailing fashion for flattery in portraiture. At his best, however, he was comparable with Sir Joshua.

North Wind

North wind, keen as a paper edge,
At the breath of your mouth the brook is still.
Your fingers claw at the shivering hedge,
But my face is set to the bitter hill.

Home lies ahead; for all your blowing,
Love and courage are potent still.
Bend my head and harass my going,
But keep my face to the bitter hill.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

Visible Thought

THERE EXISTS TODAY a curious misconception as to the essential nature of motion pictures. . . . Motion pictures are our thoughts made visible and audible. They flow in a swift succession of images, precisely as our thoughts do, and their speed, with their flashbacks—like sudden up-rushes of memory—and their abrupt transitions from one subject to another, approximates very closely the speed of our thinking. They have the rhythm of the thought stream and the same uncanny ability to move forward or backward in space or time, unhampered by the rationalizations of the conscious mind.—From "The Dramatic Imagination," by ROBERT EDMOND JONES. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

Climbing Up to Cappadocia

CRUMBLING TARSUS is left behind as we rattle over the fertile Cilician plain between broad fields of cotton and wheat. We make straight for the foot-hills of the Taurus Range that blocks our way with a formidable barrier of peaks. It does not seem possible that our old car can clamber and pass through those high Taurus defiles to the tableland of Cappadocia beyond the Gates. The height we are aiming for is nearly 4,000 feet above sea. Tarsus is but eighty.

We are off for the Gates at last, if it is possible to get by the Turkish Military stationed this side of the Gates to guard them from prying eyes. Our Chief of Police in Tarsus has given us no written permit to pass. His permission is verbal. We may be turned back. Nevertheless we push on and up hopefully. . . .

When St. Paul came this way from Tarsus, perhaps as a boy hiking through these mountains which were a part of his home land, did gay colored birds, we wonder, flash up then as now in streaks of rose and blue, of yellow and black, of pied black and white? Did myriads of small butterflies flicker like snowflakes falling from the Taurus? And did sheep graze and inquisitive goats stare while shepherds and goatherds looked on and strings of laden camels from the Gates went swaying by?

This is the Taurus in springtime. That surely was the Taurus, springtime after springtime, when St. Paul was a boy. . . .

We enter that deep winding cleft which keeps narrowing as it leads to the Gates. Above us, on each side of us, rocky masses of the Taurus soar serrated and castellated to tremendous height, well nigh shutting out the sky. The smooth roadway runs on before us, vanishing and reappearing to vanish again as it curves to the sinuosities of the gorge. The rocky height, wild and grand, closes us in. Somber gloom falls with the shadows. With heads bent back we gaze upward, and the towering height dwarfs our personality: we seem like crawling ants. . . .

A sudden turn, and the Cilician Gates—Gülek Boghaz—are before us.

Savage crags on either side soaring to infinity; almost perpendicular; their jagged tops back-sloping, dark-patched with firs; masses of tumbled rock in the stream bed to the right, upheaved, colossal, chaotic.

A gangway about one hundred yards long, easily wide enough for a motorcar, runs between two upstanding rocks, one each side of the road. These are the actual Cilician Gates through which passes the route of our Great Bridge. . . .

We now drive slowly through the Gates. The road bends to the right, and debouches on to a wide glade set among Cappadocian mountain scenery of extraordinarily majestic beauty. The billowing clouds canopy a line of pyramid-shaped peaks, the dark northern masses of the Taurus, between which show snowcaps whiter than clouds. . . .

This then is the famed gateway of nations. From the Dardanelles by the long difficult route overland across the high plateau of Asia Minor, also from the north and east country beyond Taurus, pageants of history have wound down through these Gates.—From "The Bridge of Caravans," by FRANCES JENKINS OLCOTT. (Boston: Wilde.)

Fact and Fable

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE NEED earnestly to consider what is fact and what is fable in order that we may face the events of daily living with the understanding that blesses mankind and heals the ills of human experience. In this respect each one has a duty to perform, and in his Sermon on the Mount, Christ Jesus admonished (Matthew 7:5), "First cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

The advice to "face the facts" is heard frequently. But too often the expression is meant to encourage the acceptance of material conditions as real and true, and as the only basis of thought and action, thus relegating spiritual facts to the realm of mysticism. Whatever is unlike the nature of infinite Love is not a spiritual fact, however persistently its claims are urged upon the thought. Hence sin, sickness, war, destruction, suffering, and despair, though seeming very real to material sense, are not facts of real existence. These unhappy conditions are the fable, the lie about God's creation, arising from a mistaken concept of God and man.

We can well rejoice that infinite Love is beneficent always, and that man is under the government of divine Principle. He is sustained in conscious unity with his Father-Mother God. None of the vagaries of mortal mind can hinder the demonstration of this fact, when it is understood and rightly applied. The Psalmist's declaration (Psalms 23:1), "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want," is a demonstrable truth. David faced great trials and tribulations; yet, even in the midst of them, he measurably recognized the sustaining presence of divine Love. His recognition of the power of God brought to him marvelous protection, as well as the inspiration and ability to set forth praises to God, through the contemplation of which men in every age have been blessed.

Even as the shepherd cares for his sheep, so God, divine Love, guides and directs all who heed His voice. Faithfulness in using spiritual qualities in daily life enhances our perception of the possibilities of demonstration. But if we permit self-will, self-love, self-righteousness, or other false beliefs of a selfhood apart from God to monopolize our thinking, we deprive ourselves of the consciousness of Love's ever-presence. Divine Love is reflected in kindness, gentleness, constancy, and firmness in the right. The ever-conscious, ever-active desire to bless our fellow man leads to the expression of spiritual love. Genuine blessing comes from recognition of the purity and perfection of the real man made in God's likeness.

Man is above the illusion of life and substance as existent in matter. His perfection is unimpeachable. The false material concept of man is the fable which we must separate from the facts of real being. Man is not material or subject to material so-called laws that claim to hold the issues of birth, growth, and decay. This false concept of man is the basis of sickness and suffering. By persistently rejecting the fables of material sense, we learn the beauty and grandeur of God's creation.

Disease, suffering, and despair are not fixed facts; Christ Jesus proved them wholly unreal when, through spiritual means, he restored harmony to those who sought him in faith. Divine Love is the only power, as Mary Baker Eddy makes clear when she says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 544), "Matter cannot change the eternal fact that man exists because God exists."

A Christian Science treatment separates the fact from the fable. Through this spiritually mental process harmony is restored. Testimonies of healing written by people in various parts of the world may be found in *The Christian Science Journal*, the *Christian Science Sentinel*, and *The Herald of Christian Science*. Equally convincing and varied testimonies of healing are given in the Wednesday evening testimony meetings in Christian Science churches. So-called incurable diseases have been healed, lack has been replaced with abundance, joy and freedom have been restored, and the sinning have been regenerated. Such are the fruits of intelligently separating the spiritual fact from the material fable and holding thought persistently and joyously to the true fact.

"The Science of Christianity," writes Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 466), "comes with fan in hand to separate the chaff from the wheat. Science will declare God aright, and Christianity will demonstrate this declaration and its divine Principle, making mankind better physically, morally, and spiritually." These words brought the inspiration which in the space of a few hours healed a woman suffering from a painful abscess. Fully restored, the patient walked several blocks to report the healing to the practitioner. She had been unable to walk for many days.

The fact of existence, namely, that God, good, is All, is the remedy for every ill. Those who have even a glimpse of this great fact of being treasure it as the "pearl of great price." Well may they say in the words of Scripture (Romans 11:33), "O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

Fapt și Fabulă

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Știința Creștină care apare pe această pagină

TREBUE cu toată seriozitatea să examinăm ce este fapt și ce este fabulă, pentru a putea confrunta evenimentele vieții de toate zilele cu înțelegerea care binecuvântează omenirea și tămăduește relele experienței umane. În această privință fiecare are o datorie de îndeplinit, și în Predica de pe Munte Hristos Isus a povățuit (Matei 7:5), "Scoate întâi bârna din ochiul tău, și atunci vei vedea desluși să scoți paiul din ochiul fratelui tău."

Sfatul de a "confrunta faptele" este des auzit. Dar această expresiune este prea des înțeleasă a încuraja acceptarea condițiunilor materiale drept reale și adevărate, și drept singurele baze de cugetare și acțiune, exilând astfel fapte spirituale în domeniul misticismului. Tot ceia ce este neasămănător cu natura Iubirii infinite nu este un fapt spiritual, indiferent de cât de persistentă îi este revendicarea asupra cugetului. Deci păcat, boală, război, distrugere, suferință și dezesperare, cu toate că sunt aparent foarte reale simțurilor materiale, nu sunt un fapt în existența reală. Aceste condițiuni nenorocite sunt fabula, minciuna despre creațiunea lui Dumnezeu, provenită dintr'o concepție greșită despre Dumnezeu și om.

Ne putem bucura că Iubirea infinită este întotdeauna binefăcătoare, și că omul este sub cârmuirea Principiului divin. El este susținut în unitate conștientă cu Dumnezeul său Tată-Mamă. Niciuna din ciudățeniile minții muritoare nu poate împiedeca demonstrarea acestui fapt, atunci când este înțeles și bine aplicat. Declarația Psalmistului (Psalmii 23:1), "Domnul este păstorul meu: de nimic nu duc lipsă," este un adevăr demonstrabil. David a fost confruntat cu mari încercări și necazuri; totuși, chiar în mijlocul lor, el a recunoscut precis prezența susținătoare a Iubirii divine. Recunoașterea de către dânsul a puterii lui Dumnezeu i-a adus minunată protecțiune, precum și inspirația și abilitatea de a slăvi pe Dumnezeu, prin a cărui preamărire oamenii din toate timpurile au fost binecuvântați.

După cum păstorul se îngrijește de oile sale, tot astfel Dumnezeu, Iubire divină, îndrumează și conduce pe toți cei ce ascultă vocea Sa. Sinceritate în practicarea calităților spirituale în viața zilnică, mărește percepțiunea noastră despre posibilitățile de demonstrare. Dar dacă permitem încăpățânării, iubirei de sine, dreptății făcute singuri, sau altor crezări false despre propria noastră ființă ca fiind diferită de Dumnezeu, să monopolizeze cugetarea noastră, ne lipsim noi înșine de conștiența prezenței vecinice a Iubirii. Iubirea divină se reflectează în bunătate, blândețe, statornicie și tărie în dreptate. Dorința vecinic-conștientă, vecinic-activă de a binecuvânta pe semenul nostru conduce la exprimarea iubirii spirituale. Adevărată binecuvântare vine din recunoașterea curățeniei și perfecțiunei omului real, făcut după asemănarea lui Dumnezeu.

Omul se află deasupra iluziunei că viața și substanța există în materie. Perfecțiunea sa este inatacabilă. Concepțiunea falsă despre om este fabula pe care trebue să o despărțim de faptul ființei reale. Omul nu este material sau supus asa-ziselor legi materiale ce pretind că cuprind capitolele nașterii, creșterii și decăderii. Această concepție falsă despre om este baza bolii și suferinței. Lepădându-ne persistent de fabula simțurilor materiale, ajungem să cunoaștem frumusețea și măreția creațiunei lui Dumnezeu.

Boală, suferință și dezesperare nu sunt fapte bine stabilite; Hristos Isus le-a dovedit complect nereale, atunci când prin mijloace spirituale, a redat armonie acelora ce cu credință l'au căutat. Iubirea divină este singura forță, după cum arată clar Mary Baker Eddy când spune (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Știință și Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor, p. 544), "Materia nu poate schimba eternul fapt că omul există fiindcă Dumnezeu există."

Un tratament în Știința Creștină desparte faptul de fabulă. Prin acest proces spiritual mintal armonia este restabilită. Mărturii de tămăduire scrise de oameni din diferite părți ale lumii se pot găsi în *The Christian Science Journal*, the *Christian Science Sentinel*, și *The Herald of Christian Science*. Felurite mărturii de tămăduire tot atât de convingătoare se aduc în adunările de mărturisire de Mercuri seara în bisericile Științei Creștine. Așanumite boli incurabile au fost vindecate, lipsă a fost înlocuită cu abundență, bucurie și libertate au fost restabilite, și cei ce păcătuesc au fost regenerați. Acestea sunt fructele separărei inteligente a faptului spiritual de fabula materială și concentrarea cugetării în mod persistent și bucuros asupra faptului adevărat.

"Știința Creștinătății," scrie Mary Baker Eddy (ibid., p. 466), "vine cu vânturătorul în mână pentru a despărți pleava de grâu. Știința va declara pe Dumnezeu bun, și Creștinătatea va demonstra această declarațiune și Principiul său divin, ameliorând omenirea în mod fizic, moral și spiritual." Aceste cuvinte au produs inspirația care în interval de puține ore a vindecat o femeie ce suferea de un abces dureros. Complect restabilită bolnava a mers pe jos mai multe blocuri de străzi pentru a anunța practicantului tămăduirea. Ea, de multe zile, nu mai era în stare să umble.

Faptul existenții, anume, că Dumnezeu, bine, este Tctul, este remediul pentru orice rău. Acei ce posedă numai o licăreală a acestui mare adevăr al existenții, o prețuesc ca pe "mărgăritarul de mult preț." Bine ar putea ei spune în cuvintele Scripturilor (Epistola St. Apostol Pavel către Romani 11:33), "O, adâncime a bogății și a înțelepciunii și a științei lui Dumnezeu! Cât sunt de nepătrunse judecățile lui și cât de neurmate căile lui!"

Informațiile referitoare la literatura Științei Creștine în limba română, se pot obține dela Societatea de Editură a Științei Creștine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Patterns

The square snow-covered roofs
of the little brownstone houses
far below my tower window
glisten bright and immaculate
in the dancing sunlight
like linen handkerchiefs
laid out to dry.

HOLGER LUNDBERGH

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

The Test of Sedition ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, three men were arrested without the knowledge of the Attorney General. They were accused of seditious utterances. One in Kansas City, Mo., wrote to a Congressman demanding that the President be ousted. Two others belonged to an obviously pro-Fascist group who declared that Japan had not attacked the United States and conducted a "moot court" to impeach the President.

After careful consideration, Attorney General Francis Biddle ordered the three men released. He then took two important steps. He ordered that no more arrests be made for alleged seditious utterances without prior specific authorization from him. And he laid down the formula of Mr. Justice Holmes of "clear and present danger" for deciding the guilt in such cases.

In the World War the test of guilt in sedition and similar cases was the intent of an utterance as well as its effect. Anybody could interpret the supposed "intent" of a suspect, and inflamed feelings sent hundreds to savage punishment. The new formula takes a different approach. The test of guilt lies in the circumstances under which the words are written or uttered as well as the words themselves. Unless they are shown to represent a "clear and present danger" to the Government, or its conduct of the war, criminal guilt may not be proved.

Attacks on Biddle

The action in freeing the three men brought instant attacks on Mr. Biddle from the left wing. The attacks have continued. Ironically, the Communist Daily Worker has cited editorials from the Coughlin weekly Social Justice, declaring them treasonable. From another quarter quite a different example can be cited. Representative Raymond S. McKeough (D) of Illinois on Tuesday in the House quoted a recent editorial from the Chicago Tribune which said:

"It is time that those who willed the war were driven from their hiding places and sent to the front, where they can share some of the agony they have created."

Mr. McKeough asserted this language made the writer "subject, at least to thinking people, as guilty of treason, and I so charge him." It is obvious that under such an interpretation of the law deprivation of the right to the mails, like that used against various periodicals in the World War, might follow. Mr. Biddle does not take this attitude, and left-wing attacks on him are arising.

Mr. Biddle is also under much sharper attack from the right wing. He is charged with coddling subversive elements, Communists and, above all, aliens. There is an explosive situation on the West Coast and Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles is demanding what amounts to internment for all 93,000 Japanese in California, including non-citizens and citizens alike. Nobody can deny that greatest care must be taken. So far Mr. Biddle and the FBI have taken into custody 4,000 enemy aliens, Germans, Japanese, and Italians alike. Mr. Biddle is under attack for respecting the civil rights of naturalized citizens on the West Coast. In Washington charges continue that he is aiding Communists. There are counter-charges from Communists that he is aiding fascists!

Resolute Measures Needed

Put in brief, Mr. Biddle is right in the middle of a hot fire from all sides and will probably remain so, if he steers a middle course. Most people agree that savage excesses were committed in the World War which we should not repeat. But on the other hand resolute and determined measures are needed to protect the safety of the United States. While trying to safeguard civil liberties, Mr. Biddle must take even greater care to protect the United States. It will be one of the hardest jobs in Washington.

One of the agencies that could be of greatest value to the Attorney General in the emergency is the Bill of Rights Committee of the American Bar Association. This was set up a few years ago. It had two initial years of vigorous activity under the chairmanship of Grenville Clark, of the prominent New York law firm of Root, Clark, Buckner, and Ballantine. Few organizations in the country could command such respect now in preventing growth of vigilantism, mob violence and loss of civil liberties. Douglas Arant of Birmingham, Ala., is the present Chairman and commands wide respect.

The American Civil Liberties Union finds conditions, so far, very much better than in the World War, but stresses the need for constant vigilance. In the last analysis the need to support free speech and civil liberties in war time is not only to preserve democratic decencies but to safeguard the peace that follows. The regimentation and excesses of the World War constituted one of the greatest difficulties of Woodrow Wilson in writing a just peace.

The Country Speaks: Boston

Unusual Powers Well Placed ..... *By Edgar M. Mills*

Only Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's inherent conservatism prevents public apprehension in Massachusetts over the vast powers conferred upon him by the recent special legislative session to eliminate public and private defense bottlenecks.

In the hands of a political "boss," this all-inclusive authority over labor, industry, transportation, utilities, and public service could result in a State dictatorship as obnoxious as those against which the United States is now fighting.

Sole check against gubernatorial use or abuse of these powers is the Executive Council. And this elected group has not been wholly adverse to pressure from the present and former Chief Executives.

Indicative of public confidence in the Governor to exercise his authority wisely and sparingly is the frequent comment that some previous Governors would have made dangerous use of Executive Orders which the Governor may now issue.

Only Curb Looks to Future

Similarly the rapidity and willingness marking legislative passage of the war powers measure speaks loudly of this confidence. What real Democratic objections there were to a Republican Governor wielding such authority were modified by a political desire to avoid any appearance of hindering the war effort.

The only real curb in the war powers measure is a provision, sponsored by a Republican, that the Legislature may rescind the powers at any time by a majority vote. This proviso, incidentally, was not aimed against the Governor. Rather it constitutes a protection against the possibility of November, 1942, election of a Governor who might misuse the emergency authority.

Governor Saltonstall is expected to seek a third term. If he does so, his victory is anticipated, even by many Democrats. But Legislators wished to take no chances that the near future may produce a dictatorially-minded Chief Executive.

Without the repeal proviso, a Governor with the leanings of a demagogue could veto a revoking act. Thus a two-thirds majority would be required in each branch to override the veto.

Executive orders issued under the war powers act have the force of law. They supersede any conflicting State law or local ordinance.

The inclusiveness of the Governor's authority is shown by the following list giving him control over:

1. Sales of food and household articles.
2. Labor, business, or work on Sundays and legal holidays.
3. Suspension of labor laws to prevent defense production and transportation "bottlenecks." It is considered possible that under this section the Governor may act to set aside laws now barring employment of women in industry after certain hours, so that defense work may be speeded.
4. Assemblages, parades, and pedestrian travel.
5. Purchasing or contracting for supplies for State and local public works.
6. Protection of bank deposits and bank structure.
7. Transportation in Massachusetts.

This is merely a partial list; but it serves to indicate the vast control the Governor may exercise over the State and how abuse of his power would affect adversely every Massachusetts resident.

Blackout a Tryout for Powers

The general public will feel the first real impact of the War Powers Act when Boston stages its first blackout on Feb. 17. The measure provides:

"During any blackout . . . regular and reserve members of police and fire forces of the Commonwealth or of its political subdivisions, and members of the State Guard and the armed forces of the United States in uniform, may enter upon private property for the purpose of enforcing blackout or air raid precaution rules, regulations or orders issued by or under authority of the Governor."

This section was purposely drawn so that air raid wardens would not have authority to enter homes and other private property to enforce blackout and air raid rules. Exercised personally by wardens this authority might result in unpleasant situations.

That Governor Saltonstall realizes the importance of restricting his emergency Executive Orders to pressing problems is clearly shown by his own expressed hope that he will never "have" to use them.

At any rate, for the duration of the war, the Governor must proceed with the knowledge that the public and the Legislature are counting upon the Saltonstall tradition of conservatism to temper his wartime powers, unsurpassed in any other State.

To Change the Subject:

Our Tire ..... *By Carlyle Morgan*

I have just brought home our tire.

It is not new. It has no white side-walls. Yet how beautiful it is. It is like a great shining piece of licorice when a boy is on the way to school. Remember the little window of the little candy shop? You always stopped to look. Straps of black, leathery—and at their best, rubbery—candy hung at the back of the window? Only one who recalls how good they looked when he didn't have a penny knows how good a retreaded tire looks today.

If I could have left the tire at the dealer's for just one more night he would have mounted it on the wheel for me. But I said no. Every week for more than a month, and twice in the fourth week and three times in the fifth, I had telephoned about that tire. "Sorry," the answer came, "it won't be ready today." I had begun to doubt there was such a tire. And then came the happy ending that one finds chiefly in fairy tales: "Your tire is ready. Drive in any time."

Many a Slip 'Twixt . . .

Anytime was right then. "Will you leave it over night so we can mount it?" I thought of the cup and the lip. I thought of what unprecedented, unexpected, unprepared-for things have been happening lately. I said, "No thanks, I'll take it home."

So here it is. My wife looked surprised when she opened the front door, just as she would if I had brought home an unexpected guest to dinner. And just as if the tire were the unexpected guest, she immediately acted as she were not surprised at all.

She understood. Of course, there's a back door on our house—very convenient and appropriate to bring large equipment through. Groceries, firewood, the gas man and the cat are required to use it. But a tire was welcome at the front entrance.

How many Americans knew until recently what a tire looks like? Did they appreciate the perfection of its roundness? Did they thrill to its rich blackness? Did they stop to analyze—with ever-increasing wonder and delight—the delicate intricacies with which a tire's tread is designed? Did they reflect how its plumpness would have pleased a Reubens; how its symmetry would have driven a Rodin to long hours of toil with chisel and stone; how its minute embellishments would have honored a Grinling Gibbons?

I never did.

No Cold Reception

"You could have left it in the garage tonight," my wife said, after we had placed it out of ear-shot in the living room.

"It was cold in the garage."

So here it is. One is amazed at the magnificent contrast it makes with the pale green sofa and the little Queen Anne desk. It gives our living room just the masculine touch it has always needed. In a few days, I suppose, we shall drive down to the local service station and have it put on the car. But we are not going to be selfishly hasteful about this. My wife is telephoning the invitations now. Two or three dinners and a few "at homes" and we shall have done all that can be expected of us socially. No envious neighbors will be able to say that they were never even "asked in" to see our "retread."

U. S. Fleet in Action—The Raid on Marshall Islands

Eyewitnesses describe epic of Pacific fleet in striking major blow at Japan's strength.

PEARL HARBOR, Feb. 13 (AP)—The story of the United States Navy's roaring might, which broke the peace of a tropic dawn with a sudden assault on the Marshall and Gilbert islands, was unfolded today by Jack Rice, Associated Press photographer who was aboard a cruiser participating in the attack.

Here's his story:

"The scene—a United States cruiser at sea; the time—just before noon, Feb. 1.

"I saw great guns from our ship rake the strongly held Japanese Island of Taroa from one end to the other today. They fought off repeated attacks from the air, hammered belching shore batteries into silence—and right now we are steaming away with not much more damage than could be fixed by a village blacksmith.

"It was a stunning show of strategy, skill, and cool courage.

"And as we stand around now, wolfing ham sandwiches in the officers' mess, I have a brand new respect for this bunch of veterans and for the determined youngsters who took the hail of steel and shells as if they were in a snowball fight back at school.

"Our operation was but one of several in this general area today and, from fragmentary reports now available to us, we are certain the Japanese must have taken a terrific beating.

[It developed later that the island base this force attacked was destroyed.]

"It seems that our particular force plowed into the enemy's major hotbed of strength in these atolls and our baptism of fire was probably the heaviest of the day.

Direct Hits Scored

"In many instances our other forces apparently met little opposition. But our ships, too, gave far more than they took insofar as ships and shore action was concerned. Even two score enemy bomber and fighter planes could not keep this force from carrying out its mission of destructive assault.

"Through field glasses, Keith Wheeler of the Chicago Times and I saw coast defense guns tossed high into the air by direct hits from our batteries, a tall radio tower crashed to the ground, and palm trees with their roots and dirt flew up like weeds. What must have been the damage back from the coast those of us who were not in the air only imagine—but we could see at least five separate fires.

"Men were killed in this fight today and other men were wounded. But proportionately the loss was unbelievably low.

"By one of those freaks of war, the only pilot lost from this cruiser was the only one who remained on the ship. The pilots in the air returned to the cruiser safely.

"It was one of those muggy tropical mornings when we were called before daylight to prepare for action. All night long we had known about what the force planned to do, and while we had not lost sleep, it was a welcome if apprehensive moment when we knew the time was at hand.

The Dawn Patrol

"Advancing steadily towards the previously assigned objective, this cruiser launched observation planes just before dawn—which in the tropics comes up almost as quickly as turning up a lamp's wick.

"They flew toward Taroa Island and, within a few minutes, we could see the palm-fringed atoll ourselves. It was ten miles away. Our presence in these waters apparently was unknown even then and we drew closer. Everyone was at his battle station. The usual chatter dwindled.

"Just before 7 a. m., we saw two enemy planes take off from the island. Our antiaircraft suddenly blasted the weird silence with a din which from that moment on seemed almost continuous.

"Shore batteries sprang into sharp action and we could see what seemed like dots and dashes of white and orange gunbursts all along the shore. Their aim was bad.

"Almost at that minute a squadron of American fighter planes from a carrier far over the horizon swept over the island, bombing and strafing with everything they had. They must have caused plenty of damage and several fires started even then.

"As the fighters shot away from the scene of destruction, our cruiser's huge guns went into predetermined action exactly as scheduled. Their full salvos from time to time lifted me almost clear off the signal bridge deck.

Enemy Strikes Back

"The shore batteries were missing us by thousands of yards and there wasn't much time to worry about things like gunfire anyway.

"The enemy was striking back by that time as best they could, after getting caught with their guard down, and here were our first dive bomb attacks. The navigator remarked dryly as he plotted the course, 'It looks like we stirred up a hornets' nest here.'

"There was that chilling whoosh of huge explosives, ending in a dull ominous whoomph. Planes were diving in high from several directions. I noticed the huge morning sun seemed spotted with them.

"But for the time being neither bombs nor shore batteries were effective against us and I recall thinking there was something majestic about the way the ship was blasting its way through a veritable trough of precarious safety.

"Our cruiser and destroyers were dropping shells onto the island base in a never ending stream.

"It was just about this time that one of our destroyers reported submarine contact on the port quarter. I didn't find whether a sub actually was there but I know the depth charges added to the noise as the ship shuddered from the effects of its own gunfire and the concussion of bombs exploding in the sea not too far away.

"We could see more fires springing up on the island under the ceaseless blasting from the ships.

Antiaircraft Barrage

"The enemy bombers still were not coming closer than 2,000 feet because our antiaircraft was setting up what looked like a black tufted blanket almost as high as one could see.

"The bombers were not having a steady target to aim at either. Our ship was going through astounding maneuvers, changing course constantly, and was shaking like a wet dog under the showers of white hot bomb fragments spraying in from near-hits in the sea.

"It was more than an hour after the attack had started—and after it had altered direction in the knowledge that the mission was accomplished—that the first and only dive bomber came which really got through to us.

"He came in fairly high and released a bomb which shook us up from 50 yards off the starboard side. Then he climbed steeply, turned, and roared straight down with the second half of his two-bomb load. Its shattering explosion killed several men and wounded others but did not hit a vital spot and did no appreciable damage below deck.

"Meantime, our antiaircraft blasted at least one attacking plane from the skies. Some others had left and the air was getting clearer. But the rudely awakened enemy sought one last chance.

"We saw eight twin-engined bombers take off from the island. They hummed along in a wide 'V' formation and probably were 12,000 feet high when they were nearly overhead.

Escapes Bomb Attack

"They shot their whole works almost simultaneously—16 of their bigger bombs, probably 500-pounders.

"All 16 crashed just astern and set up such a wall of water that one of our pilots said that from the air it looked like the whole stern of the ship was enveloped in the ocean. But it wasn't. It didn't even get hit. It was one of those split-second maneuvers executed by our skipper that let us escape.

"There were only a couple of other futile dive bombing tries after that and the engagement was over.

"The sudden silence was deafening. We glanced toward the island but it was out of sight. The destroyers still were with us and their guns also finally were quiet.

"The sky was blue and clear now with tropic heat. We had forgotten all about the weather but still were perspiring with excitement. The sea is calm and the wind is warm on our faces.

"We are plowing along steadily now. Men are going about their routine duties, the guns are in order and the decks are cleared of the shell cases. Our observation planes were picked up safely although with bullet holes—and there's no land in sight.

"We don't know where we're going now but the boys have had a great big bite at the enemy and they don't care."

Score in Marshall Raid

By the Associated Press

Pearl Harbor, Feb. 13

Facts of the Feb. 1 attack by the United States fleet on Japanese bases in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands:

Time of the assault: 6:58 a. m., Feb. 1.
Island objectives: Marshall and Gilbert groups.
Attacking force: all types of combat ships.
Military airbases destroyed: Taroa, Wotje, Roi, and Enybor.
Military villages destroyed: Kwajale and Roi.
Ships destroyed: at least 16.
Ships damaged: at least 8, plus smaller vessels.
Total tonnage sunk: in excess of 100,000 tons.
Total tonnage damaged: estimated 50,000 tons.
Aircraft destroyed: 38 plus undetermined number on the ground.
Radio stations leveled: four major stations.
Major objective of the attack: to smash the Japanese mid-Pacific strength.

U. S. Fleet Shows Its Mettle In Victory of Marshall Islands

PEARL HARBOR, Feb. 13 (AP)—A gripping account of war at sea and a spectacular but futile suicide plunge of a Japanese dive bomber was related today by Joseph Rucker, veteran Paramount newsreel man. He was the only civilian aboard an aircraft carrier Feb. 1 when United States ships attacked Japanese mid-Pacific islands.

In an exclusive interview with the Associated Press, Mr. Rucker reviewed events of the momentous day in these graphic phrases:

"It is 3 a. m., and awful hard to get up. . . . We are on the 'Galloping Ghost of the Oahu Coast.' The boys nicknamed her because the Japanese reported her sunk so often.

"Everyone is on his toes and all hands busy. . . . Now general quarters sound. It is an unearthly noise. Then a booming voice say, 'Man your stations.'

"Everyone rushes to battle position. . . . A loudspeaker orders covers taken off the cockpits and rudders. . . . Flight deck hand hasten to comply . . . . Pilots get last-minute instructions and dash for the planes.

First Plane Takes Off

"Plane handlers holler the plane numbers so pilots and gunners will be able to find the right planes without being delayed. The latter climb in the planes. A loudspeaker hollers, 'Stand by the start the engines.' . . . And a minute later, 'Stand clear of propellers.' . . . And then 'start engines.'

"The sudden roar is startling. The Ghost heels over at a fast speed into the wind. The first plane is on the starting line . . . two blue streaks of exhaust pierce the darkness, the pilot releases his brakes and the plane is off.

"Other planes roar seaward . . . blue flames dot the sky, then the streaks converge in perfect formation and disappear toward the objective.

"It is zero hour . . . day break now. Powerful glasses are trained on the island in the distance. We watch for the first bomb blast . . . all hands cheer as the first column of smoke is sighted . . . a dull blast ecnoes.

"Mechanics and refuelers already are preparing for the return of the first squadron. They start landing . . . bombs are wheeled out and attached, new ammunition loaded, and damaged planes rushed below for quick repairs.

"A tall curly-headed pilot reports prosaically to the commanding officer that he had just shot down two enemy planes and had his own airleron controls shot away . . . he was not worried, the same as the rest just waiting to take off again.

"Word comes that torpedo planes might be useful for a kill . . . off they go. I learned later they scored 100 per cent.

"Time has gone fast . . . It is afternoon now . . . Japs just starting to retaliate with their few remaining planes in this sector. Five twin-engined bombers drop from the clouds. The gunnery officer, in the 'control room' atop the mast, let out a yell, 'Here they come.'

"Our antiaircraft throws them off course . . . the leader seems hit . . . they overshoot their mark . . . 20 heavy bombs land in the water at the port side . . . concussion terrific.

Plane in Suicide Try

"The leader apparently is disabled. He tries a straight down suicide dive to the Ghost's deck He saw he was going to miss us. He managed to swoop level and attempted to plow straight toward the deckload of planes.

"One of our gunners in a deck plane got him. He crashed on the edge of the deck, the wreckage flying in all directions, mostly into the sea.

"I learned later some of the other four bombers with him also were destroyed.

"In the meantime bomb fragments with near misses start a fire . . . A sailor rushes to put it out pronto.

"Now there's another attack . . . Two Japanese twin-engined bombers up 2,000 feet . . . Our planes are chasing them . . . A Marine Captain on the control yells an order not to shoot because American planes are in the line of fire . . . He had an eagle eye.

"The gunnery officer sings out to the Captain 'bombs on way, hard over.'

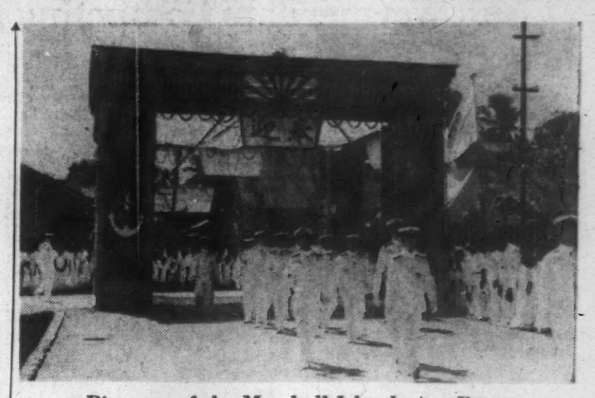
"The 'Ghost' maneuvers quickly. Bombs drop off the starboard bow. A fighter plane gets one of the Jap bombers. Anti-aircraft get the other.

Account of Battle

"The smoke control lookout still is busy . . . been that way all day. He is the guy who tells the engine room when the stacks are smoking . . . also tells them other things. I heard him on the phone line. He said, 'Number two stack smoking black, enemy planes diving, bombs hit water; number two stack clear; small fire port side, now its out; number five stack smoking black; hang on, here's more bombs; okeh, number five clear, attack over, take it easy.

"The attack ends. Pilots congregate to the wardroom to swap notes. One says he got a big one. Another reports he dropped a heavy one on a tanker. Someone says he left a ship blazing stem to stern. Another chimes in about terrific explosions in a land hangar. They are a happy lot. One says Japanese fighting planes are no match for ours.

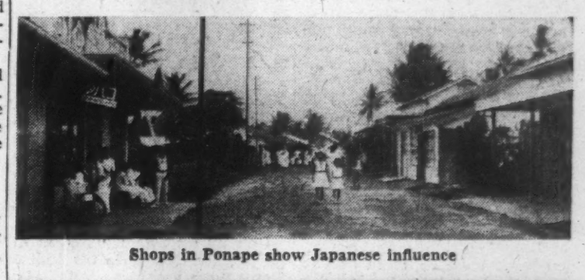
"Give these boys plenty of planes and they will finish the job. We have men in our Navy."



Pictures of the Marshall Islands Are Rare

These photographs from the scene of the Navy's most promising exploit thus far came from American missionaries who lived and worked there. They are reproduced by courtesy of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in Boston, which has long maintained churches in the Islands.

Above: A reception to three members of the Japanese royal family who are shown at the head of the procession.



Shops in Ponape show Japanese influence

Over these coral reefs echoed United States guns

Tropical cargo in an outrigger canoe

Sails in the sunset off Marshall Islands

B. A. A. Track Meet Promises Special Thrills Tomorrow—Dartmouth Grid Plans

Rice, Dodds, MacMitchell And Warmerdam Competing

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England's biggest indoor track and field show of the season, including the annual state interscholastics in the afternoon and the 53rd B. A. A. Games in the evening, interrupts the Ice Follies' schedule tomorrow at the Boston Garden. Following the usual practice, every available outstanding runner and jumper is being brought here to shoot at world records in the invitation events; and if previous winter meets are criterion, some of the boys may make the grade.

The Unicorn program will feature eight invitation events, with 17 relays sandwiched in between to keep the show moving. As usual the special events include the Briggs 50-yard dash, the 45-yard high hurdles, the Lapham 1000, Hollis 600, Hunter Mile, Billings Two-Mile, running high jump and pole vault.

Three Star Events

Fan interest at this hour centers on three star events—the mile, two-mile and pole vault. New York University's Leslie MacMitchell, successor to Glenn Cunningham over the mile route, has become a favorite every time he walks to the starting line. Gregory Rice, the chunky boy from the middle West, is coming back for another fling at the Billings special, but this time he figures to get thrilling competition from Gil Dodds of the B. A. A. Cornie Warmerdam, of course, is the big boy in the pole vault. The meet is rare when he does not go over the 15-foot mark. He has done it 13 times.

MacMitchell's sensational 4:08 mile in the Metropolitan meet at the Bronx Coliseum last night is a hint of his condition approaching the Hunter Mile. The Boston Garden track must be three or four seconds faster than the smaller Bronx oval and there is no telling how fast the Violet star may be here. Running against him will be Walter Mehl of Wisconsin, Jim Rafferty of the New York A. C., Gullernio Huidoboro of Chile, Earl Mitchell of Indiana, and Ed Culp of Xavier. The B. A. A. mark for the mile is 4:10.

Billings Special

The Billings special should bring the fans to their collective feet. Everyone knows what Greg Rice has been doing for the past couple of years, and he is faster than ever, judging by his 8:52.8 at the recent Millrose Games. But the former Notre Dame ace no longer has the field to himself, as the crowd suspected he would when Don Lash stepped down. Rice can now expect constant pressure from Gil Dodds, whose development has been brilliant under Jack Ryder. Joe McCluskey, Fred Wilt, George de George, Bob Nichols and Leo Casey will also be aiming at Lash's B. A. A. two-mile mark of 8:58.

Warmerdam, now that he has finally caught up with his own pole, may shatter his own indoor vault record of 15 ft. 3⅜ in., established at the recent Millrose meet. The Garden runway unquestionably is one of the fastest in the country, indoors or out. He will get competition from Earl Meadows, Milt Padway, Richmond Morcom and Howard Jensen.

600-Yard Field

The 600 yarders will be out to break the 1:12 record of Jim Herbert, the national indoor champion. Those pushing him will be the popular Charley Beetham, Roy Cochran, Arky Erwin and Fred Sickinger. Erwin comes up from New Orleans, while Sickinger is the speedy Manhattan College freshman.

John Borican, the world record holder and national indoor titleholder, leads the Lapham 1,000 field, at least in pre-meet opinions. However, once the gun goes off he will have to beat Campbell Kane, Gene Venzke, Jim Kehoe (last year's winner), Les Eisenhart, Bob Carroll and A. G. Hillman. Venzke, another popular veteran, was leading the Millrose 1,000 when he tripped a stride from the tape and was disqualified.

The relay card will again keep the house in an uproar, from the high school midgets to the varsity two-mile tests. Included also is a service relay between the first and second teams of Camp Edwards.

Tokle Regains Winning Stride, Against Devlin

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y., Feb. 13 (AP)—Torger Tokle, Norwegian ski jumper who lost his national and eastern titles in his last two appearances, returned to his winning stride here yesterday and captured the 15th annual Palisades jump.

Gaining his 36th triumph in 41 starts since coming to the United States three years ago, Tokle also avenged the setback he suffered at the hands of Artie Devlin of Lake Placid, N. Y., in the national meet. Devlin was runner-up to Ola of the Royal Norwegian Air Force in the nationals, while Tokle finished third.

Tokle led the Class A field yesterday with leaps of 158 and 155 feet for a score of 229.3. Devlin was second with 225.9 points on two jumps of 148 feet.

Dorothy Graves and Walter Brostek, both of Greenfield, Mass., tied for first in the Class B division with 205.5 points each.

Gomez Is Satisfied

NEW YORK (AP) — Vernon (Lefty) Gomez, who used to be hard to satisfy in the days when more money was involved, has signed his 1942 contract with the New York Yankees.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Boston Bruins beat New York Rangers, 5-3, to establish new National Hockey League record of 20 successive games without a loss.

Three Years Ago

Bobby Riggs defeated Frank Froehling, 13—11, 6—3, 7—5, for western indoor tennis title at Chicago. Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Conference moved to disband at close of season.

Five Years Ago

World indoor records set by Don Lash of Indiana, who lowered two-mile mark to 8:58, and George Varoff of Oregon, who vaulted 14 feet 4⅞ inches, in Boston A. A. Games.

Out in Front
—By Pap'
Greg
RICE
NOTHING LIKE FRESH AIR
HE IS THE NATIONAL CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPION
—THE FORMER NOTRE DAME STAR HAS DEVELOPED INTO THE FINEST DISTANCE RUNNER THIS COUNTRY HAS PRODUCED
!
A PITY THE OLYMPIC GAMES COULD NOT BE HELD JUST WHEN WE HAVE A REAL THREAT FOR THE DISTANCE RACES
Records
RICE HAS NOT BEEN DEFEATED IN AN INDOOR RACE IN TWO YEARS ... HIS LAST OUTDOOR DEFEAT WAS SUFFERED IN MAY, 1940
HE STARTED THE SEASON OFF RIGHT BY WINNING THE SUGAR BOWL THREE-MILE RUN IN RECORD-BREAKING TIME
PAP'
AP Features

Greg Rice, Notre Dame's gift to foot-racing, is fit and ready to defend his right to the title of the greatest distance runner this nation has produced. Rice pretty well established that fact by his record of the last two years which features such sparkling marks as 8:51.1 for the two-miles and 13:51 for three miles. Undefeated on the boards during that stretch, he feels that he has not yet reached his peak.

Rice is almost certain to show to better advantage in the big Eastern meets this winter because he has transferred his business connections to New York, thus making the tedious train jaunts a thing of the past. He can pursue his training schedule without interruption near the scene of the big races.

On the foundation of cross-country running which he gained last fall while fashioning the Metropolitan and National A. A. U. senior hill and dale championships, Rise is conditioning himself on the board track of Columbia University at South Field. Four times a week, after his business chores are finished, he dons his sweat suit and dashes around the board for a four-mile workout. Only the lights of the library and dormitories illuminate the path of the lone figure in action.

For the most part, Rice trains himself and alone. He feels that he has had sufficient experience to plan his own schedule. "After all, I am only carrying on the course John Nicholson, my old coach for five years, laid out," Rice explained. "I got to know Nick's methods in that time, and feel satisfied that he had the right idea."

Rice has a deep and abiding respect for the memory of his coach. It was Nicholson who sold him the idea of moving up to the longer distances and paved the way for Rice's amazing success. So, in a way, Rice is carrying on for his old coach.

The little champion isn't one to make rash predictions, but he does point out that he feels stronger and faster than ever—so watch the records go crashing in his wake.

Basketball Scores

Results Feb. 12

By the Associated Press

East

Penn 43, Columbia 29.
Moravian 105, Elizabethtown 30.
Niagara 47, Colgate 38.
Duquesne 40, Georgetown 35 (overtime).
Shippensburg Tea. 57, Shepherd Tea. 39.
Brooklyn Poly 55, Mexico City Y. M. C. A. 40.
West Virginia Tech 62, Davis-Elkins 50.
Lock Haven Tea. 75, Millersville Tea. 62.
Salem 70, West Liberty 61.
Hartwick 54, Wagner 52.

South

Mississippi College 48, Spring Hill 32.
Roanoke 37, Guilford 16.
N. Carolina State 32, N. Carolina 30 (overtime).
Wake Forest 40, South Carolina 38.
Union (Ky.) 46, Berea 30.
Kentucky Wesleyan 40, Transylvania 29.
Georgetown (Ky.) 52, Centre 22.
Chattanooga 40, Southwestern (Tenn.) 26.
Virginia 47, Hampden-Sydney 33.
Louisiana State 51, Tulane 46.
Lincoln Memorial 44, Maryville (Tenn.) 34.

Midwest

Mission House 40, Milton 29.
Loyola (Chicago) 62, West. Michigan 58.
St. Ambrose 57, Iowa Wesleyan 26.
Western Union 35, Wartburg 29.
Western Reserve 56, Oberlin 38.
Kent State 59, Penn 27.
Ashland 53, Kenyon 49.
Luther 46, Upper Iowa 28.
Grand Rapids 33, Tri-State 26.
Calvin 59, St. Mary's (Mich.) 16.
Southern T. 53, Western T. (Ill.) 47.
Wabash 61, St. Joseph's (Ind.) 29.
Oakland City 46, Central (Ind.) Nor. 42.
St. Louis 45, Missouri Mines 33.
Milwaukee T. 56, Oshkosh 31.
York 65, Hastings 37.
Illinois College 51, Eureka 42.
Southwest. (Kan.) 60, St. Benedict's 36.
Rockhurst 50, Kansas Wesleyan 36.
Southeastern (Okla.) 33 Phillips 36.

West

Rice 44, Texas Christian 37.
Whitman 42, Lewiston Normal 32.
Carroll (Mont.) 49, East. Mont. Nor. 28.
Ariz. St. (Tempe) 50, New Mex. Aggies 39.
Montana 63, Eastern Washington 50.
South. Oregon 61, Northwest Nazarine 46.
West Texas State 63, Texas Tech 49.

College Hockey

Results Feb. 12

By the Associated Press

Princeton 5, Boston College 2.
Springfield 6 Mass State 1.

College Fencing

Results Feb. 12

Columbia 18, Princeton 9.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

'Ol' Diz' a Chicago Outcast

"Cubs Want No Part of Dizzy" reads the sports page streamer of a Chicago daily. It refers, of course, to a recent out-of-town story which quoted Dizzy Dean's ambition to make another comeback attempt in the big leagues. Although the pitcher failed to say so, the hint obviously was tossed in the general direction of the Windy City and the Cub front office. But the Cubs are not a bit backward about airing their attitude, as evidenced by the aforementioned headline.

The Wrigley Field welcome mat no longer is out for "Ol' Diz." But you can hardly blame the Chicago club. It was more than fair with the towering farm boy who a few years before had come out of Arkansas to become the greatest pitcher in baseball.

Won Only 16

Phil Wrigley dug into his treasury for a reported $185,000 check in the spring of 1938, picked up Curt Davis and Clyde Shoun, and turned them over to the Cardinals for Dean. The move was designed to bring more color and a world championship to Cub fans; and although the Chicago entry did finish at the head of the National League, the big hurler's contribution was small. He won seven games, a slim total indeed when compared to his 30 of '34, his 28 of '35 and 24 the next year. And, over a period of three seasons, only 16 Cub victories were credited to "Ol' Diz."

The reason for Dean's failure is well known. A sensational five-year stretch at St. Louis, in which he won 120 games and four times paced his circuit in strikeouts, removed the power from his talented right arm, leaving him only a smart head and good control. Experience could get him by for a while, but the hitters always managed to catch him—as in his 1938 World Series effort against the slugging Yankees.

But the point is, the Cubs cannot—if anyone had the inclination—be criticised for their treatment of "Ol' Diz." They kept him at a fabulous salary for two full seasons and part of a third, before turning him loose to Tulsa. And even then, Wrigley promised to bring the fellow back if he could regain his winning touch in the Texas League. But there is a limit to everything, including Dean's victory level and Mr. Wrigley's generosity.

* * *

Jersey Joe Stripp is again operating a baseball school at Tinker Field, Orlando, and although the quality and size of his graduating class is not known at this hour, there can be no doubt of the ability of his faculty. Among the one-time National League third baseman's helpers are Don Padgett, Kid Elberfeld, Dutch Leonard, Jimmy Brown, Johnny Cooney, and Benny Bengough—all stars of the past or present.

Ralph May, trainer of the Boston Braves, performs a similar duty at the Stripp school. Among May's tasks is a nightly check that all boys are in their rooms at 11 o'clock. Realizing that some of his pupils are no more than 16 or 17 years of age and perhaps away from home for the first time, Jersey Joe takes them under his wing much as a big brother would.

Four Games Daily

After about two weeks of conditioning, Stripp lets the boys play four games a day—two in the morning and two after lunch. In that way everybody gets a chance to put his teaching to a thorough test. Originally limited to 150 boys, the student body was increased to 180. Since the bombing of Pearl Harbor, however, the number has dwindled to about 120.

When Stripp recently said that he would be fortunate to break even this year after balancing tuition fees and expenses, somebody in the back row laughed. But it probably is a fact. How does Jersey Joe make it a paying proposition? If he finds a player with enough ability to play professional ball he simply places him with some independent minor league outfit or a big league farm, and pockets a bonus. The bonus may range between $200 and $500. And both Joe and the boy go home happy.

Violet Star Steps Off A Mile in 4:08

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Fordham University won the team title in the Metropolitan indoor track and field championships last night, but the star of the show was Leslie MacMitchell of New York University, who won the mile in 4:08, sixth fastest time ever registered in indoor competition.

Not even MacMitchell himself knows how to account for his remarkable performance, made on a track which coach Emil Von Elling of N. Y. U. described as three seconds slower than the wooden oval at Madison Square Garden.

"I guess I just felt good," said the ace of the nation's present milers after the race. "I got out on the track and started to go, and there it was."

If he had felt equally as "good" for the Millrose Games at the Garden last Saturday night, MacMitchell might have had a new world record instead of the 4:11.3 he needed to outdistance the field.

MacMitchell said he felt better than ever this season and didn't know what to expect in future meets. His time last night was the second fastest of his career and gave him his tenth straight victory over a one-year period.

He is one of four runners credited with a 4:07.4 mile, the accepted indoor competitive record, but if he can beat that he hopes to accomplish it this season.

Running at the Bronx Coliseum on a board track used for midget auto races, MacMitchell lapped half the field last night and crossed the finish line more than half a lap ahead of his nearest rival, Jack Ross, also of N. Y. U.

Before the meet, MacMitchell told friends he didn't intend to try for any kind of a record.

But he left the field behind at the first turn, passed the quarter mark at 1:00.4, the half at 2:04.4, the three-quarters at 3:06.2 and had the crowd of more than 3,000 on its feet as he finished with a dazzling closing sprint.

A total of 73 points earned the team championship for Fordham, while N. Y. U. had to settle for second place with 53. Other team scores: Columbia 28½, St. John's of Brooklyn 21½, Manhattan 16 and City College of New York 3. Brooklyn College and St. Francis of Brooklyn failed to tally.

Cubs Not Welcome At Comiskey Park

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (AP)—Chicago's two major league baseball clubs have decided it will be best for their old rivalry if the Cubs refrain from borrowing floodlighted Comiskey Park for night games this summer.

In a joint announcement yesterday the managements reviewed the North Side team's request for the use of the White Sox's home premises. The decision: only the Sox and their duly scheduled opponents will play at Comiskey Park and the Cubs will continue to perform at Wrigley Field—and by sunlight.

Leafs Climb Close to Top

By the Associated Press

The battle for the lead in the National Hockey League became a three-way affair today and Chicago's Black Hawks were threatening to jump right in with the top trio—New York, Boston, and Toronto.

While New York's league-leading Rangers and the second-place Boston Bruins were idle last night, the Toronto Maple Leafs polished off the last-place Montreal Canadiens, 6-4, and Chicago whipped Detroit, 4-2.

As a result, only two points separate Toronto and Boston, which is only two points away from the Rangers. And the Black Hawks are trailing the Leafs by only four points.

Montreal's defeat left the Canadiens in the cellar, three points behind the idle Brooklyn Americans and the Detroit Red Wings who still shared fifth place by virtue of Detroit's failure to achieve as much as a tie last night.

Five-Goal Lead

At Montreal, the Maple Leafs built up a five-goal lead but had to snuff out a Canadien rally that netted four goals in the final period.

The Leafs broke the ice in the third minute of the game when Gordie Drillon shot the first of his two goals and Bob Goldham and Lorne Carr tallied before Drillon added his second marker with the contest only 11 minutes old.

Hank Goldup gave Toronto its fifth goal in the middle session, but Red Goupille started Montreal's last-period rally and drew help from Joe Benoit, Ray Getliffe, and Terry Reardon. Then Sweeney Schriner ruined Montreal's chance of gaining a tie by drilling the sixth Toronto goal with little more than a minute to play.

Came From Behind

At Chicago, the Black Hawks had to come from behind to turn back the Red Wings, making their last invasion of the Windy City this season. Although Chicago went out in front 1-0 on a first-period goal by Bill Mosienko, Sid Abel of Detroit bagged the tying goal in just 51 seconds of the second period and Carl Liscombe shot the Wings into the lead in the third minute of the stanza.

But less than a minute later Mosienko tied it for Chicago on a play set up by Bob Carse and Red Hamill. And 23 seconds later Hamill put the Hawks ahead to stay. The fourth Chicago tally was made by Bob Carse only two seconds before the end of the game.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New York	24	11	1	49	142	106
Boston	21	11	5	47	118	82
Toronto	21	13	3	45	117	97
Chicago	19	14	3	41	114	102
Brooklyn	12	24	1	25	97	132
Detroit	11	22	3	25	93	118
Montreal	10	24	2	22	88	137

Hockey Exchange

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 13 (AP)—The Indianapolis Capitals, hoping to strengthen the club for its drive for a place in the American Hockey League play-offs, has sent center Jerry Brown to the Detroit Red Wings in exchange for centers Ken Kilrea and Gus Geisebrecht.

Kilrea was the Caps' leading scorer until he was called up by the National League parent club in December. Brown, playing his first year as a professional, also has been among the Indianapolis scoring leaders. Geisebrecht was with Indianapolis during the team's first season, 1939-40.

The Caps are in third place in the league's western division, trailing Hershey and Cleveland. They have been weakened by the inability of forward Roy Sawyer and defenseman Sandy Ross to play.

Don Gutteridge First

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Don Gutteridge, former St. Louis Cardinal infielder, has signed a contract with the St. Louis Browns, who purchased him conditionally from the Red Birds' Sacramento farm. He was the first Brownie to enter the fold.

Johnny Rizzo Signs

BROOKLYN (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announced they had received the signed contract of Johnny Rizzo, the outfielder they bought this winter from the Phils. The club now has 20 players signed.

Rooters

Al Lakeman, the Red's rookie catcher, can muster his own rooting section. In Cincinnati he has 10 brothers and sisters handy.

Football Coaches Will Be Morale Builders Next Fall

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The college football coach will fit into the national defense scheme next fall as a builder of morale and a toughener of boys for future war service in the opinion of Dartmouth's head gridiron boss, De Ormand (Tuss) McLaughry.

The Big Green mentor was in Boston yesterday with Carl F. Woods, Chairman of the Dartmouth Athletic Council, and Robert (Whitey) Fuller, Indian publicity chief, and the three explained at a luncheon meeting at the Parker House just how sports would be affected at Hanover during the long months ahead.

As far as football itself is concerned, McLaughry declared that "this is no time for coaches to think about what they are going to have or what they are not going to have next September. Coaching has become a morale building job now and it is up to the coaches throughout the country to toughen up as many boys as they can."

Freshmen Eligible

Woods announced that starting with the new summer semester in May, freshman sports, as such, will be abolished at Dartmouth, and that all freshmen will be eligible for varsity competition. Although nothing as yet has been done about scheduling games, Woods said he hoped that in football at least informal contests could be arranged between teams of freshmen not good enough for the varsities in near-by colleges.

In baseball Dartmouth plans to finish out the Eastern Intercollegiate baseball season with the same team which starts the campaign, even though some of the boys may technically have been graduated at the early Commencement date of May 10. The league season ends May 23. During the summer a baseball schedule will be played.

Larger Squads

Although McLaughry said he sees a fall-off in college attendance next fall of from 20-25 per cent, he believes football squads generally will be larger but less experienced and younger. Many boys are staying in college merely the two years necessary to qualify for officers' commissions in various branches of the service, with the result that squads will be heavily saturated with freshmen and sophomores. From Dartmouth's normal enrollment of slightly less than 2,500, already 150 boys have left for the service.

Dartmouth's enrollment next fall may be lower than usual, it was pointed out at the meeting, for the college has no military training course to offer prospective students. "There is no question that boys are going to schools where they can start right off towards their commission, and we will probably feel that movement greatly."

Nucleus Gone

Spring football practice at Hanover will begin March 11, and Tuss finds himself without 10 sophomore and junior lettermen around whom he was going to build his team. Seven have already left, including Captain-Elect Ed Kast, Gus Clucas, Rem Crego, Walter Anderson, Joe McDevitt, Fred Carey, and Bill Marion, while the other three are due to leave shortly.

Tuss also plans on adding an end coach to replace Bill Bevan and Charlie Ewart, who also have left. Freshman coaches Johnny Handrahan and Johnny Del Isola will be added to the varsity staff and join Dick Cassiano and George Barclay. The Big Green's schedule next fall calls for games with Holy Cross, Miami (Ohio), Colgate, Harvard, Yale, William and Mary, Princeton, Cornell, and Columbia.

Sports Around the Hub

Rhode Island Five Plays Here

New England's most colorful and high scoring basketball team, the Rhode Island State Rams, make their only local appearance of the season tomorrow evening when they oppose the Northeastern varsity on the main court of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Led by Worcester's young Stan Modzelewski, who is still around, the Rams a year ago pinned a rather convincing 98-to-60 defeat on the Huskies at Kingston, R. I. A freshman game between the two schools will precede the varsity engagement.

On Tuesday of this week the Rhode Island quintet ran up a sensational 127 points to 50 for University of New Hampshire, and last night beat a good Brown University five, 85-53. By tallying 17 points against the Bruins, Modzelewski brought his four-year total at Rhody to 1554. The greatly publicized Hank Luisetti scored only 1596 while at Stanford. The Ram star should pass this level.

* * *

Bill Butland, pal of the departed Woody Rich, has signed a 1942 contract with the Red Sox, it was announced early today by Ed Doherty. The six-foot, five-inch hurler won 12 games at Louisville last season, and may be ready for Joe Cronin's staff. Doherty also received a telegram from Emerson Dickson, sent collect, which revealed the pitcher as a second-class petty officer and assistant to the athletic director at the Naval Air Base in Miami. In other words, "Dick" has done all right by himself.

* * *

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox today was considering the salary demands of Mike Ryba, whose unsigned contract reached Fenway Park yesterday. Mike's case is not an ordinary one, as he was exceptionally well paid by the Cardinal chain. Although in the minor leagues most of the time, shifting between Rochester and Columbus, he was given more money than many big leaguers. Branch Rickey and Sam Breadon felt he was more valuable to their organization in the minors, than he would have been with the Cardinals. Mike's value of the dollar, therefore, is slightly above that of the average big leaguer.

* * *

Schoolboys in the Bay State Hockey League are active tonight at the Boston Arena. Starting at seven o'clock, the program brings together Walpole and Quincy, Framingham and B. C. High, Watertown and Needham, and Wellesley and Waltham. Watertown and Waltham, who happen to be neighbors, are tied for first place in the league standing, each having eight points.

* * *

The annual state interscholastic track meet is scheduled for the Boston Garden track tomorrow afternoon, a few hours before the B. A. A. carnival. In class A Rindge Tech is favored to hold off Boston English and Somerville in a relay thriller. Medford, Malden and Newton clash in another top contest. Favored Concord takes on Dedham and Roslindale in one of the better class B races. Both Dedham and Roslindale stood out in the recent Northeastern meet.

* * *

Leslie MacMitchell, Greg Rice and possibly Gilbert Dodds, the best distance runners of the day, will probably get a chance to go after world records this spring on the fast board track at Dartmouth. Whitey Fuller, Indian publicist, said yesterday that although no announcement could be made at this time, a meet would be held soon under the direction of Coach Harry Hillman. These three are the logical runners to shoot at Glenn Cunningham's 4:04.4 mark in the mile and to try to break 8:50 in the two-mile.

* * *

Shorts . . . Burgy Ayers, Harvard football center, has enrolled with the U. S. Navy for an apprentice seaman's course. However, he will be permitted to complete his college training before being called for active duty . . . English high won the city schoolboy hockey crown by beating Latin, 2-0. Commerce came in a close second . . . Princeton became the second sextet to stop Boston College, by a 5-2 score. Dartmouth had been No. 1 . . . The Braves' roster reveals that not one of Casey Stengel's pitchers are under the six-foot level. Manny Salvo is tops at six-four . . . Yeoman at Boston's U. S. Navy recruiting station have put together a good basketball team and are looking for games.

* * *

Cushing Academy's 21st annual winter carnival opened today and runs through tomorrow. This is the oldest carnival, without interruption, in the East . . . B. U. and M. I. T. will play a Golden Jubilee basketball game next Tuesday, with the receipts going to the Naismith fund to erect a Hall of Fame for the cage sport at Springfield, Mass., the site of the initial contest . . . Harvard's athletic schedule this week end is featured by an Eastern League cage game with Princeton and a league swimming meet with Annapolis here tomorrow night.

Keltner Accepts

CLEVELAND (AP)—Third baseman Ken Keltner has signed his 1942 contract to play baseball with the Cleveland Indians.

He was joined by infielder Ray Mack and pitcher Tom Ferrick, whose contracts brought the total received to 19, or half of the club roster.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Feb. 12

By the Associated Press

National League

Chicago 4, Detroit 2.
Toronto 6, Montreal 4.

American League

Buffalo 9, Providence 7.
New Haven 5, Washington 4.

American Association

Dallas 3, St. Louis 2.
St. Paul 2, Kansas City 0.

College Swimming

Results Feb. 12

By the Associated Press

Princeton 63, Columbia 12.
Texas A. & M. 45, Tennessee 29.

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by sally boduell
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Mail Orders with check or money order accepted. Tickets also at Arons, Filene's and Jordan's. No phone orders.
BOSTON GARDEN

War Play from London—Screen News—Radio Prospects for Week End

'Heart of a City' Makes Its Debut in New York

By John Beaufort

New York

"Heart of a City," which Gilbert Miller introduced at Henry Miller's Theater Thursday evening, is a series of short dramatic paragraphs in which Lesley Storm has recorded her impressions of the courage and endurance which kept the Windmill Theater open during the 1940 blitzes that shut down every other London playhouse. Miss Storm was a regular backstage visitor at the Windmill in those anxious days and much of her play is direct reporting of what she saw.

This no doubt accounts for the affecting authenticity of several of the characters and incidents. A charwoman, richly played by Bertha Belmore, tells how her daughter's baby was born in a hospital under bomb attack. Afterwards, she says, they laughed about it, 'though there was nothing to laugh about, really." Briefly, Miss Storm here gives voice to the kind of courage and balance in human behavior which lies behind conscious reasoning and depends upon fundamentals of character. This same charwoman says that she lives near a power station and adds, "they never hit the power station but they always hit us."

* * *

This kind of objective yet sympathetic reporting accounts for many of the best and most moving passages in the play. Their merit helps to atone for the weaknesses: the disjointed structure, the obvious sentimentality, and the lack of thoughtfulness which motivates the characters on several occasions, and the ineffectuality of the conclusion as drama.

Legitimate use is made of the war situation although there are times when one feels that the war furnishes nothing more than a conveniently novel angle from which to repeat familiar formulae of backstage romance. Perhaps part of the play's value is that it reminds us of the persistence with which human beings cling to familiar patterns of behavior even in the midst of repeated shocks. Miss Storm has collected a group of individuals, some of whom behave heroically and some of whom do not. Her theme is as familiar as the theatrical tradition on which it is founded: that the show must go on.

A chorus routine on the simulated Windmill stage opens and concludes the play. Most of the action takes place in a dressing room below stage. In attempting to reproduce a backstage atmosphere, Miss Storm has not spared the use of profanity or of offensive language.

The story is not very interesting. The flier and the dipsomaniac song writer, both in love with the same girl, are pat figures. Often, Miss Storm seems to be writing from surface impressions.

As the manager and guardian angel of the Windmill, Dennis Hoey gives a superb performance. Gertrude Musgrove makes her American debut in one of those roles which win all hearts as the plucky little girl who is killed trying to help the object of her unrequitted love. Her appeal is direct and valiant and without resort to sentimentality.

* * *

Richard Ainley makes an attractively modest R. A. F. flier and Beverly Roberts is warmly natural as the girl he loves. The hero's proposal is accomplished in a scene which must achieve a record for brevity. Margot Grahame is brassy and colorful as a tough girl with bright red hair. The character of the tortured composer, as played by Lloyd Gough, is bitter and unwinning. Skelton Knaggs is an agreeable call boy and Frances Tannehill gives an amusing performance as a vapid showgirl. The scantiness of her costume in the first scene is the occasion for vulgar comedy. A number of R. A. F. officers and other small roles are well played.

Harry Horner's scenic arrangements are atmospherically effective and appear to be mechanically ingenious. As his own director, Mr. Miller has served his production adequately.

Hands of Jesús María Sanromá

The pianist is to be soloist in the Rachmaninoff Concerto No. 2, in C minor, with the New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra in a special concert celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Conservatory. The full concert is to be radiocast exclusively by New England Yankee Network FM stations W43B, Boston, and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H., beginning at 8:30 p. m., Thursday, Feb. 19.

'Dangerously They Live'

Spy melodramas might be divided into various classifications. There is, for instance, the type which depends on a battle of wits, with first one side and then the other seeming to have the upper hand. There is another kind, less adroit, which seeks excitement in the suggestion of peril and violence constantly facing the hero and heroine. It is in the latter category that "Dangerously They Live" at the Paramount and Fenway belongs.

In times of peace the villains of such a story might be gangsters. Now they are enemy agents, plotting to force a girl in the employ of the British Secret Service to reveal the course of a British convoy so that Nazi submarines can attack. This is a far-fetched yarn, set against the background of New York and its vicinity with part of the action taking place in a hospital to which the girl is taken after the taxi in which she was being abducted is wrecked. Her temporary loss of memory and later pretense of amnesia, the attention of a friendly interne, and the machinations of a psychiatrist have something to do with the story. So too does the lonely estate to which the girl and the interne are taken. Homicides and some brutalities occur before the villains are finally foiled.

Nancy Coleman, who is a newcomer to the screen, plays the role of the secret service girl, in wide-eyed excitement. John Garfield sets forth the at-first-skeptical and then determined interne with characteristic assurance. Raymond Massey manages with ease the part of the scheming psychiatrist. Lee Patrick, Moroni Olsen, Esther Dale, and John Ridgely are in the cast.

"Lady for a Night," the companion feature, is an attenuated story of somewhat obvious pattern, about the proprietress of a gambling boat in the South, during the 1880's or 1890's who had amassed considerable wealth and had a longing for social position. She married the drunken scion of a run-down aristocratic family and believed that her success would thus be assured. But, as is not too difficult to guess, she found obstacles in her path, including, before the story was over, a charge of homicide.

The plot is not very plausible, and the acting and direction do not aid much in creating an air of credibility. Joan Blondell, as the ex-proprietress of the gambling boat, sings a bit. John Wayne is her former gambling associate who stands by her in her social aspirations. Philip Merivale is an elder member of the aristocracy. Blanche Yurka as his forbidding sister suggests O'Neill's Christine Mannon, and Edith Barrett as a gentler sister has a hint of Ophelia about her. The production is comparatively elaborate with some song-and-dance numbers—the dubious taste of one of them is a part of the story—and a choral bit.

Group From 'This Above All'

Joan Fontaine is at the left center of this scene from the 20th Century-Fox production

New Role for Joan Fontaine

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

"If anyone asks me what England is," says Prudence Cathaway in the Twentieth Century-Fox film version of Eric Knight's novel, "This Above All," now in production, "he robs me of an answer—because everything it is can't be spoken about, and if you do, it's like pulling a flower apart to analyze it."

Fortunately Miss Cathaway, played by Joan Fontaine, doesn't let this reasoning deter her; for she goes on for at least a page and a half of monologue to tell us what England does mean to her. The Fox people, for their part, tell us in something like seven reels what Mr. Knight thinks about England, too.

The picture is Miss Fontaine's third important one in something like two years. She has appeared in "Rebecca," and in "Suspicion," for each of which she received the New York Film Critics' Award as the "best actress of the year." She also nearly captured the Academy Award for her work in "Rebecca."

When she has finished "This Above All," which will be soon now, she goes to Warner Brothers for "The Constant Nymph," film from the Margaret Kennedy novel of several years ago; and will follow this with a movie version of "Jane Eyre," for which David O. Selznick is now preparing a script.

It is only two or three years since Miss Fontaine was unknown here except as Olivia de Havilland's younger sister. RKO put her into a big musical or two—in minor roles—and she might have been buried in similar vehicles if Mr. Selznick had not decided to test her for "Rebecca." Her nearest competitor in Hollywood for the sort of role she does best is probably Ingrid Bergman; and it will be remembered that Mr. Selznick is also the producer who discovered Miss Bergman.

Miss Fontaine was born in Tokyo, where her father, Walter de Havilland, was a patent attorney. She came to California as a little girl, however, and had her first drama experience in San José, where she played for Homer Curran when she was 15. She followed this with a return to Tokyo for more schooling; then came back and played with the Henry Duffy players in Los Angeles while her sister Olivia was achieving her first honors on the screen.

Mr. Knight's reappearance in Hollywood as the author of one of the most pretentious pictures of the year is a case of more or less poetic justice. He is a former movie reader. He came to Hollywood as a writer and movie critic, but is said to have said "no" when some producer expected to hear "yes" and was at once demoted. R. C. Sherriff has adapted Mr. Knight's novel in compliance with all Hays office demands.

Premieres Scheduled Saturday

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Joseph C. Harsch, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor at present in the zone of action in the southwest Pacific, will be heard tonight on Columbia's news roundup, "The World Today," CBS-WEEI, 6:45 p. m., from Sydney, Australia.

Edward Arnold of the screen is to be heard in a modern drama in Kate Smith's variety hour, tonight, CBS-WEEI, at 8. Olyn Landick, "The Hackensack Gossip," also makes a return engagement.

The "March of Time" is now to be heard on Friday evenings, beginning tonight, Blue-WBZ, at 9:30, with the same type of single incident technique that it employs in newsreels.

Saturday

Premiere of the all-network government morale program titled "This Is War," directed by Norman Corwin, is scheduled. Archibald MacLeish is to read a message from President Roosevelt, Robert Montgomery is to head a dramatic cast as narrator in the initial theme of "America at War," CBS-WEEI, Blue-WBZ, NBC-WNAC, MBS-WAAB, 7 p. m.

Premiere of another show, "Swop Night," introducing an old Yankee custom to the network air, is also set with H. A. Smith, author of "Low Man on a Totem Pole," as chief trader, Blue-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Wagner's "Tannhäuser," with Lauritz Melchior, Astrid Varnay, Kerstin Thorborg, Herbert Janssen and Alexander Kipnis, will be heard in the Metropolitan Opera matinee, Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m.; Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, Debussy's tone poem, "La Mer," and Ravel's "Alborado del Gracioso" have been programmed by Artur Rodzinski for the Cleveland Orchestra concert, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

Josephine Tuminia, soprano, will sing Liszt's "Liebestraum," Carey's "Pastorale" and songs in a Gershwin medley, on the "Treasure Hour of Song," MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.; Jan Peerce and Marion Claire are to sing the principal airs in a review of Victor Herbert's "Rose of Algiers," MBS-WAAB, 8:30 p. m.

The Rochester Civic Orchestra is to play Goldmark's Prelude to Act. 3, "Cricket on the Hearth," the "Queen Mab" Scherzo from Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet," and Mottl's Ballet, "Céphale and Procris," Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.; Karin Branzell, Metropolitan soprano, is to sing Carpenter's "When I Bring You Colored Toys," the Turandot March from Atterburg's "Turandot" Suite, and Three Swedish Folk Songs, in "America Preferred," MBS-WAAB, 10:15 p. m.

Sunday

Jess Walters, recent American baritone discovery, is to sing an aria from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," and the ballads, "Old Mother Hubbard," "Blind Ploughman" and "Shortnin' Bread," in the Music Hall concert; Sigurd Rascher, saxophonist, is to be soloist in Larssen's Concerto for saxophone and strings, a work written for him by the composer; C. P. E. Bach's Sonata, orchestrated by Harold Byrns, and Sibelius' "Rakastava" Suite, to be conducted by Erno Rapee, Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

Jaromir Weinberger's "Lincoln" Symphony and Saint-Saëns' Violin Concerto No. 3, in B minor, with Ero Valasek, Rumanian winner of the Leventritt Award, as soloist, are the two works programmed by Eugene Goossens, conducting the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m. Efrem Zimbalist is to be soloist in the final movement of Tchaikovsky's 'Violin Concerto, and will play two familiar solo works, in the Sunday Evening Hour, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. Familiar works of Berlioz, Rachmaninoff, Beethoven and Strauss are to be conducted by Eugene Ormandy.

Dorothy Maynor, negro soprano, the Howard University Women's Glee Club and the De Paur Chorus, are to be heard in a "Freedom's People" program tracing the development of educational facilities for Negroes, NBC-WNAC, 12:30 p. m. George S. Kaufman, playwright, is to head the "Keep 'Em Rolling" program which is to feature Edward G. Robinson in a defense plant drama, George Murphy of the screen, the Andrews Sisters and Morton Gould's Orchestra, MBS-WAAB, 10:30 p. m.

Thomas W. Broadhurst's "This Was a Man," based on Abraham Lincoln, is to be played on the "Famous Fireside Plays" program, Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m.; William Iversen's "Opus for Lute and a Lyre," a comedy-satire, is to be dramatized on Columbia's Workshop, CBS-WEEI, 2:30 p. m.; Arch Oboler's "Memo to Berchtesgaden," with Raymond Massey in the lead, is to disclose satirically the Nazi inability to understand the democratic process, in "Plays for Americans," NBC-WNAC, 4:30 p. m.; Joan Bennett and Bill Goodwin are to be co-featured in "Talk of the Town," a comedy with newspaper background, CBS-WEEI, 6 p. m.; Loretta Young is to play all the feminine roles in Charles Tazewell's narrative-drama, "Liberty's a Lady," Screen Guild, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

George V. Denny, Jr., of America's Town Meeting, a radio forum, is to be one of the speakers on Northwestern's "Reviewing Stand" discussion of "How Can Freedom of Speech Help Win the War?" on FM stations W43B and W39B, 11 a. m. Carl and Mark Van Doren and Jacques Barzun are to analyze speeches of Demosthenes and Lincoln, orators of democracy, "Invitation to Learning," WEEI, 1:30 p. m.; Round Table speakers are to discuss "What Should the Churches Do in War?" NBC-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.; a labor leader and Congressmen are to debate "Is the Closed Shop a Democratic Institution?" Blue-WBZ, 3 p. m.; Walter Nash, newly-appointed Minister to the United States from New Zealand, is to be heard, CBS to WEEI, 7:15 p. m.; five military experts are to discuss "Can the United Nations Win?" American Forum, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Monday

Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, is to be heard in his first talk since returning from Rio de Janeiro, before the Cuban-American Chamber of Commerce dinner, in New York, NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Merle Oberon is to be featured in "The Dark Angel," in the "Cavalcade" program, NBC-WBZ, 7:30 p. m.; Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon to be co-featured in an adaptation of their film," "Blossoms in the Dust," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon

To be heard in an air version of their film, "Blossoms in the Dust," Monday, CBS-WEEI, at 9 p. m.

In Barrie Play

Cecil Humphreys has been engaged by Cheryl Crawford and Richard D. Krakeur for the role of Mr. Bodie in Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella." Luise Rainer is the star of the revival, scheduled to open in Boston at the Wilbur Theater on March 9.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen" presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—
"The Student Prince" presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Barbara Scully, Robert Davis, Lloyd Harris, Jay Presson, Detmar Poppen, Nina Varela and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last performance Feb. 21.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse, 26 Joy Street—
"The Vortex," by Noel Coward. 8:30.

Music

Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Concert by the Advanced Students of the N. E. Conservatory. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
All-Russian concert, including condensed "Boris Godounoff," by Cecilia Society Chorus and Brookline Symphony Orchestra. 8:15.

Travel Talk

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
"The Captive Capitals," a travelogue presented by Burton Holmes. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 2:10 5:10, 8:10. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3:30 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 1:05, 4, 7, 10. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell, John Wayne and Ray Middleton. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 2:55, 6:20, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—
"Sons of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Walter Huston and Victor Mature. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"Dangerously They Live," John Garfield, Raymond Massey. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell, John Wayne and Ray Middleton. 10:58 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—
"North to the Klondike," Andy Devine, Lon Chaney, 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:45, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney, 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—The Far East Command," "Training Enlisted Men for the U. S. Fleet," "Travel to Cebu," "Historical Maryland," "Hollywood's Picture People," cartoons and latest newsreels.

State—
"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Walter Huston and Victor Mature. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:05. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix—
"March of Time—Far East Command," "Women in Defense," "Fitzpatrick Travelogue," "Grantland Rice Sportlight," "Picture People," comedy, cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Death at a Broadcast," Ian Hunter. 10:35 a. m., 1:05, 3:30, 6, 8:30. "Mad Doctor of Market Street," 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 9:45.

Uptown—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10. "Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Stick to Your Guns," Hopalong Cassidy. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. "Mr. Celebrity," Doris Day. 2 and 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles. 2, 5, 8. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. "Stock Pays Off," Rochelle Hudson. 1:50, 5:10, 8:10.
Cleveland Circle: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "The Night of Jan. 16th.," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 2 and 8.
University: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. "Mr. Celebrity," Doris Day and Buzzy Henry. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon, Rosalind Russell. 3:28, 9:28. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:45 and 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Boy Town," with the Dead End Kids. 3:17, 7, 9:32. "Sing Another Chorus," Jimmy Downes. 2:05, 8:20.
Park: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Blonde from Singapore," Florence Rice. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas, Ruth Hussey. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "International Lady," George Brent. 3:20, 8:20. "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 1:54, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Red River Valley," Roy Rogers. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:30, 8:15. "Swing It, Soldier," Frances Langford. 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 1:40, 4:54, 8:08. "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:47, 6:01, 9:15.
Maplewood: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Spooks Run Wild," with the East End Kids. "8:05, 7, 9:55. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 3:15, 8:25.
Orpheum: "Texas," William Holden. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3:28, 8:30. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 2:15, 7:15, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "March of Time." 1:30, 8.
Medford: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 2:20, 8:05. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 4:10, 6:40, 10:05.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. "Target for Tonight." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March. 3:30, 9:15. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:30, 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Kaaren Verne. 2:05, 6:30, 9:40. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 3:50, 8:10.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. "Public Enemies," Wendy Barrie. Stage Show. 2 and 8.
Strand: "They Died With Their Boots on," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Sailors on Leave." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8.
Strand: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "International Lady," Ilona Massey. "Men of the Timberland," Richard Arlen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downes. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Texas," William Holden. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Sergeant York, Gary Cooper, Joan Leslie. 2:28, 8:13.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. "Blues in the Night." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Sing for Your Supper." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Spooks Run Wild." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "International Lady," George Brent and Basil Rathbone. "Sing for Your Supper," Eve Arden. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan and James Gleason. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:34, 8:04. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2:14, 6:40, 9:43.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

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SUNDAY NIGHT PERF. • MAT. TOM'W
GALA FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT!
MESSRS. SHUBERT *present*
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Evgs. (inc. Sunday) 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.10, Sat. Mat. 55c to $1.65 (Tax Inc.)

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MY SISTER EILEEN
"A Honey of a Show" WALTER WINCHELL
EVES. 55c-$2.75; WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65
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RUSSELL LEWIS and RITA HASSAN present

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BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
Richard Llewellyn's
"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"
WALTER PIDGEON • MAUREEN O'HARA
DONALD CRISP
Directed by JOHN FORD
Co-Feature
"NIAGARA FALLS"
MARJORIE WOODWORTH
Extra! WALT DISNEY DONALD DUCK Cartoon

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BEST FOOT FORWARD
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Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Feb. 12 and Saturday, 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy in his Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
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MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CL. 6-6270
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

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"Genial, comic and original."—*Atkinson, Times*
CAFE CROWN
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CORT, 48th St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. No Mon. Perf.
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CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center CO. 5-5474
Evs. except Mon. Mats. Sun., Wed. & Sat., 2:40
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JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. East of B'way. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. AND SAT. at 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St., 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 23 at 2:40

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CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. CL. 6-0730. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20-55c

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MARY BOLAND BOBBY CLARK
WALTER HAMPDEN
In SHERIDAN'S Greatest Comedy
THE RIVALS
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5990
Evgs. 8:35. Mats. THURS. and SAT. at 2:35

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HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Fredric March—Martha Scott
"ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN"
Robert Preston—Ellen Drew
"NIGHT OF JANUARY 16TH"
Starts Sunday: BAHAMA PASSAGE, UNHOLY PARTNERS

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Feb. 12 to Feb. 18, Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"BABES ON BROADWAY"
with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland
"PERFECT SNOB"
Lynn Bari, Charlotte Greenwood, Chas. Ruggles

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 415,440
1942 volume to date 16,754,725
1941 volume to date 16,586,925

Stock Market Irregular In Dull Turnover

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Leading stocks exhibited mild forward leanings in the early part of today's market, despite the unfavorable tone of the war news, but many issues failed to hold.

Gains of fractions were well distributed after a slightly uneven opening. Trends soon wavered and, near the final hour, moderate irregularity was the rule. Dealings were negligent throughout, transfers being at the rate of approximately 300,000 shares, one of the smallest turnovers for a full day since last June.

Occasional hesitancy was displayed by American Telephone, Standard Oil (N. J.), Kennecott and Union Carbide.

In the Curb modest plus signs were acquired by American Cyanamid, Electric Bond & Share and N. J. Zinc.

The bond market moved irregularly higher all along the line today as government issues held steady while the new Treasury issue of $1,500,000,000 was being marketed and a majority of corporates attracted moderate support.

Going into the final hour there were more gains than losses in the general list and some medium term Treasury loans were up 2/32 to 6/32 of a point.

Renewed offerings of British Empire bonds directly affected by the Pacific war gave the foreign list a ragged appearance. New South Wales 5s lost around 5 points.

Carloadings Decline 3.9 P. C. in Week; 10.4 P. C. Above '41

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 784,060 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Feb. 7.

This was a decrease of 31,507 cars, or 3.9 per cent, compared with the preceding week, an increase of 73,864 cars, or 10.4 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 156,631 cars, or 25.0 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Dec. from Year Ago
Miscel. freight	352,947	19,403	†50,192
Less-than-carlot mdse.	151,718	68	1,606
Coal	153,047	2,603	†3,653
Grain & grain products	41,315	6,314	†12,585
Livestock	10,414	1,103	†124
Forest products	47,146	1,618	†8,634
Ore	13,405	†63	†58
Coke	14,068	461	305

†Increase.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May wheat:				
Chicago	1.29⅛	1.28⅛	1.29¼	1.28⅞
Minneapolis	1.24⅛	1.23¼	1.23⅝	1.23⅝
Kansas City	1.22⅞	1.22	1.22⅝	1.22½
Winnipeg	.80¼	.79¾	.80	.80
July wheat:				
Chicago	1.31	1.22	1.22⅝	1.22½
Minneapolis	1.25¾	1.25	1.25¼	1.25¼
Kansas City	1.24	1.23¼	1.23¾	1.23⅝
Winnipeg	.81¼	.80⅝	.81	.81
September wheat:				
Chicago	1.32½	1.31¾	1.32⅝	1.32¼
Minneapolis	1.27¼	1.26½	1.26⅞	1.26¾
Kansas City			1.25⅜	1.25½
May corn:				
Chicago	.87⅛	.86⅜	.87	.86¾
Kansas City	.82⅜	.81⅜	.82¼	.82⅛
July corn:				
Chicago	.89½	.88⅛	.88¾	.88⅛
Kansas City	.84	.83¼	.84	.83⅝
May oats:				
Chicago	.57⅛	.56⅝	.57⅛	.56⅞
Minneapolis	.53⅜	.52⅝	.53⅜	.53¼
Winnipeg	.50¼	.50	.50⅜	.50
Rye, Chicago:				
May	.86	.87	.85⅞	.86¾
July	.88⅛	.89½	.88⅛	.89¼
September	.90¼	.91⅛	.90⅛	.91

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March				12.40	12.40
May	12.55	12.57	12.55	12.55	12.57
July				12.72	12.77
Sept.				12.82	

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.96⅝	1.98¾	1.96¼	1.98½	1.96¾
July	1.98¼	2.00¼	1.98¼	2.00¼	1.98⅝
Oct.	1.94¼	1.94½	1.92⅝	1.93⅛	1.92¾

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5b	100.7
May	.....	.....	100.0b	100.5a	100.0
July	.....	.....	99.8b	99.8a	99.7
October	.....	.....	.....	.....	99.4
Tops					
March	.....	.....	.....	128.7a	128.5
May	.....	.....	128.5b	128.7a	128.5
July	.....	.....	128.5b	128.7a	128.4

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.33	18.39	18.33	18.39	18.40
May	18.46	18.69	18.45	18.68	18.52
October	18.59	18.78	18.58	18.77	18.62
December	18.66	18.82	18.65	18.78	18.67

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.33	8.36	8.33	8.35	8.36
May	8.42	8.43	8.42	8.43	8.41

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May				13.98b	13.98
July	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98

b—Bid

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY March No. 3				2.99b	2.99

b—Bid

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.12	6.13	6.12	6.13	6.12

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*February	33.15	33.25	22.15	22.15	33.20
*March	33.25	33.35	33.20	33.25	33.40
Eggs					
†October	31.90	32.00	31.70	31.75	32.00
‡February	28.15	28.25	28.05	28.15	28.35
Potatoes					
March	3.31	3.31	3.10	3.11	3.12
November	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.72

*Bis. †F.g.f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Figge. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	47½	47¼	47¼	— ½
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	106½	106½	106½	Feb11
51¾	43⅜	Acme Steel (4)	2	46½	46½	46½	Feb11
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Feb11
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	1	19	19	19	
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅜
45	34⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	7	34½	34½	34½	
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	Feb10
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	5	5	5	
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb 4
23⅝	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	2	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅜
11¼	4⅜	Allen Industr (1)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb11
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	135	134½	135	
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	Feb10
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
9	5	Allied Stores	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	76½	76½	76½	
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	9	27⅞	27⅜	27½	— ⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ⅛e	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 9
13⅜	⅞	Amal Leather	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½g	6	18½	18½	18½	Jan30
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	4	54	54	54	— ⅜
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	16	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	Feb11
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	5	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
39	26½	Am Brake 2.20g	1	30½	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
3	1	Am Cable & R	6	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Feb11
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	4	62⅛	62	62⅛	+ ⅝
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	2	165¼	165¼	165¼	+ ¼
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	4	31	30⅞	31	+ ¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	1	70	68½	68½	Feb10
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (½e)	5	18¾	18	18	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	101½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	72	72	72	
8¾	4¾	AmCol'type(.60)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅜	3⅝	Am Comm Al	3	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1½e)	7	20¼	20	20¼	Feb11
1⅞	⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	Feb 9
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	8	½	½	½	
113⅜	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	2	21½	21	21	—2½
28⅛	14¾	A F P $7pf(.35k)	1	25	25	25	+ ½
37⅜	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	Feb 9
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	5	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
4½	2	Am Hide & Lea	2	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	
51¼	42⅝	Am Home(2.40a)	6	39⅛	39	39⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	1	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¼	1¼	Feb11
30½	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	26	26	26	— ¼
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb11
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7g)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	Feb11
13⅜	8½	Am M & F (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
6⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	2	5	5	5	+ ⅜
23	15½	Am Metal (¼e)	1	21⅛	21	21	
3¾	⅜	Am Power & Lt	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1⅛k	3	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	14	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ¼
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	6	10⅜	10½	10½	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (1½g)	3	5	5	5	
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
45⅝	33⅜	Am Smelt (½e)	5	39⅜	39	39⅜	+ ½
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	Feb10
54	29¾	Am Snuff (1e)	8	33½	32½	32½	Feb11
28½	15⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	16	20⅜	19¾	20	+ ⅜
11½	8½	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb11
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	3	19	18¼	18¾	— ¼
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	93	93	93	—2
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19	19	19	Feb11
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	17	125½	125⅛	125¼	— ⅛
73½	43⅞	Am Tob (1e)	5	45¾	45½	45¾	— ½
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	3	47	46½	46¾	— ⅛
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	135	135	135	
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	4½	4½	4½	
29½	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	113¾	113½	113½	— ¼
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	10	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
99½	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Feb11
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Feb11
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	1	71	71	71	
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	46	46	46	Jan30
30	22½	Anaconda (2½g)	35	26⅞	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅜	Anchor H (.90g)	6	15¼	15	15	Feb11
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan31
33⅞	26	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	34	34	34	Feb11
112½	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	4	110⅝	110½	110½	— ⅛
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	2	64	64	64	+ ½
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan24
34⅜	20½	Armstrong C ¼e	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 4
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	4	4	4	Feb10
10⅜	5¾	Assd Dry Goods	6	6	6	6	
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	72½	72½	72½	+3
102½	76	As D 2pf (5½k)	2	77	76	76	Feb11
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	1	23	23	23	
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	34	34	32¾	34	+1⅛
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&SF Fpf(5)	2	68¼	67¾	68¼	
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	10	24	23½	24	+ ⅞
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	7	24	22	24	Feb11
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	38	38	38	+ ½
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1)	15	21½	21	21	— ½
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jan31
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼e)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb11
51⅝	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	Feb 3
72¼	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	2	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ¼
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	8⅛	8	8	Feb 6
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan16
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	32	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	2	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ¾
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	5	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
13½	7	Barber Asphalt	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	5½	Barker Bros (1g)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	*5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	6	15½	15½	15½	Feb11
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	Feb 6
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24⅛	24	24	Feb11
1043½	1027⅝	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	94½	94½	94½	— ½
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
41⅛	32⅝	Bendix Av (1e)	13	32¾	32⅝	32¾	— ⅛
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Feb 4
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	22	22	22	— ½
89½	51½	Beth Steel (1½e)	18	60¾	59¾	60¾	+1⅛
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	3	119¼	119¼	119¼	
31⅞	21	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Feb10
23⅛	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	18	18	18	—1
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	3	14	14	14	Feb 7
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	15	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	2	26⅛	26	26	Feb11
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	15	15	15	
21⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	*15	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	3	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	Feb11
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜	Jan31
17¼	16½	Brewing Corp	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb11
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	7	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ¼
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	28	28	28	Feb11
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	*6	34¼	34¼	34¼	—1⅜
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans		⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb10
6⅜	1	Bkly-Man Tr	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb11
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	5	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	Feb10
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Feb 4
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
2½	1	Budd Mfg	1	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8⅜	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
28⅜	13½	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Feb 6
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1.40)	12	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	*3	55	54½	55	+ ⅛
9⅜	5¾	Burr Ad Ma .15e	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6⅞	4¼	Butler Bros .60a	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	Feb11
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Feb11
12	7½	Byron Jack ¼e	1	10½	10½	10½	
		C					
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 5
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	2	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	5⅝	CampbellW 1.60g	4	13½	13	13	+ ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	3	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	15	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	1	36	36	36	— ⅜
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Adm A	8	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb10
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	3	25	25	25	Feb10
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen 225g	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
87¾	43	Case (JI) (7g)	3	66	65½	66	+ ¾
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	11	36½	35¾	35¾	—1
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	11	18¾	18½	18½	— ½
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex (1)	6*	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
22¾	15½	Cent Agu (1½)	4	21	20½	20½	Feb11
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb11
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	2	2½	2½	2½	Feb10
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	9	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	Feb10
4	2	Century Rib M	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
24½	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	3	28½	28¼	28½	Feb11
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
21¼	15 -	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	16½	16½	16½	Feb10
22½	14¾	Champ P&F(¼e)	7	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb11
18	5⅜	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 9
44½	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	19	34¼	33⅞	34⅛	
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb11

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	4½	4½	4½	
3	⅛	Chi Great West	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	
11¼	3⅜	Chi Great W pf	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
8½	1½	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Feb10
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (½e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
44½	37½	Chi P ¼ cv pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jan 26
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	4	⅛	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	— ¼
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	2	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
3	1	Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb11
72⅛	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	18	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ⅜
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb10
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3¼g	1	31	31	31	Feb11
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	2	26⅛	26	26	Feb10
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	4	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	1	34	34	34	+ ½
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	67	67	67	
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	1	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	Feb11
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	5	104	104	104	Feb 6
30¼	11	Collins & A (¼e)	1	13	12⅝	13	
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	5	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	1	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
82⅛	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	46½	46¼	46¼	—1¾
77⅝	4¼	Columb Pict	7	6⅛	6	6	Feb11
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	7	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Feb10
83	64	Colum Carb (1e)	7	71	70¼	70¼	Feb10
31	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	3	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
104⅜	96	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	Feb 9
37⅞	19⅛	Comi Inv Tr (3)	13	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	Jan31
11⅞	7½	Comi Solv (.55g)	3	8½	8⅜	8½	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅜	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	16	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ¼
4	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 6
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	6	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Feb11
23⅜	18¼	Cons Aire (4g)	36	17	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig(1½g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
23⅝	11¾

Commerce and Finance

WPB Gives Radio Industry 4 Months to Convert to War Output

Business and Industry

Wickard Hits Plan Forcing Parity Prices

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—A group of Senators today demanded quick passage of their bill to guarantee parity prices for surplus farm products, despite Secretary Wickard's assertion that such a policy would raise the nation's food and clothing bills by a billion dollars a year.

Senators Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, and John Bankhead (D) of Alabama, Guy Gillette (D) of Iowa and Richard Russell (D) of Georgia, introduced the measure which would prohibit the Government from selling at less than parity prices its huge surplus stocks of corn, wheat, cotton and other farm products. (Parity prices are calculated to give farmers a return equivalent to that in a stipulated previous period—in most cases 1904-14.)

Charges By Thomas

Senator Thomas charged that the Secretary of Agriculture, in opposing the bill, was trying to keep farm prices low "so he can force Congress to let him keep on paying millions of dollars of benefit payments to farmers, and exercise economic controls over Agriculture."

Sponsors of the measure say they are afraid that huge Government stocks of these farm products, acquired under price-supporting loans of recent years, will be released at prices that will keep markets below parity.

The farm states Senators already have demonstrated their strength against the administration. Over the President's protests they wrote preferential treatment for farm products into the price control bill which now is one of the war emergency laws.

Secretary Wickard told Senators at private conferences this week that he expected to use surplus corn and wheat to keep prices near present levels. He asserted that corn and other livestock feeds must be kept near present prices to obtain increased production of meats, milk, cheese and other foods needed by this country and allied nations for the war effort.

Mr. Wickard said that even though farmers got only 85 per cent of parity for corn and other feeds on the markets, benefit payments under the present farm program would more than make up the difference.

Ask Fair Prices

"Farmers would much prefer to let the law of supply and demand give them a fair price," Senator Thomas said. "Apparently Mr. Wickard wants them to continue as beggars seeking Treasury handouts."

He suggested that Congress might reduce these benefit payments "and cut into the vast staff of employees and power now exercised by the Secretary."

Senator Bankhead said that a majority of farmers would prefer to get "a fair price" in the markets in place of the Treasury subsidies.

Senator Scott Lucas (D—Illinois), a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee which unanimously approved the pending bill, declared that millions of dollars of appropriations could be saved if benefit payments were eliminated by "fair prices" for farmers.

Senator Thomas and other farm bloc leaders said they were confident that the Senate would approve the pending bill but were uncertain about House action or a possible presidential veto.

Interest on New Treasury Bonds Is 2¼ Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—The United States Treasury is offering today a $1,500,000,000 2¼ per cent new money bond issue maturing in 1955, but redeemable in 1952, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced.

The 2¼ per cent interest which will be paid on these bonds is ¼ per cent more than was offered by the Treasury on $500,000,000 worth of 1951-55 new money bonds on Dec. 4, last.

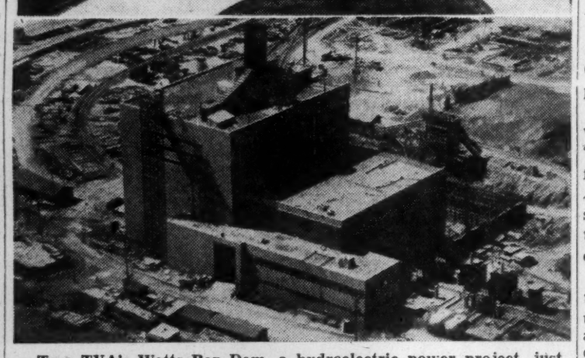
It is understood that the payment of a slightly better interest rate on these medium term bonds is in line with the Treasury's policy to place its securities as far as possible with other investors than the commercial banks, thus avoiding credit inflation. It is believed that there will be a demand among institutional investors for a medium term bond at slightly better than 2 per cent, which will tap an additional class on savings.

As with the previous issue, banks and trust companies will in any case not be allowed to exceed 50 per cent of their capital and surplus in their purchases of tomorrow's offering.

For the benefit of small investors preferential allotments will again be given to subscribers up to $5,000 where delivery in registered bonds 90 days after issue date is specified but those who enter such a subscription for preferential allotment must not enter any other subscription.

The new bonds will be date Feb. 24, 1942, and will bear interest at the rate of 2¼ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on June 15 and Dec. 15, with the first coupon due June 15, 1942, for a fractional period. The bonds will mature June 15, 1955, but may be redeemed, at the option of the United States, on and after June 15, 1952.

Big Public-Private Power System in TVA Area



Top: TVA's Watts Bar Dam, a hydroelectric power project, just completed between Knoxville and Chattanooga, on the Tennessee River. This multiple-purpose dam will extend the navigation channel 72 miles upstream, aid in controlling floods and generate power needed by defense industries. Middle: Map of the giant public-private power project in the TVA region. Bottom: Ultra-modern steam plant, to develop 180,000 kilowatts, now generating power for national defense, near Watts Bar Dam.

TVA Network of Power Lines Linking Hydro-Electric Dams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Few realize just how gigantic an undertaking the Tennessee Valley Authority is until they see for themselves, in a map like the one shown above, how many hydro-electric dams are under construction or being operated.

This map shows the location of 25 dams on the Tennessee River and tributaries in the Tennessee Valley's 26,000,000-acre area, which includes portions of Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. A network of power lines connects the dams and covers the area.

The Tennessee River winds more than is shown on the map, but for the purpose of locating the dams the map has been designed to include much in small space.

Five of the dams, Calderwood, Santeetlah, Cheoah, Glenville and Nantahala, in the mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina, are being taken over from the Aluminum Company of America and will be operated by TVA, under a recent agreement with the Aluminum Company of America.

The Nantahala and Glenville dams are under construction by the Aluminum Company and will be turned over to TVA for operation. They were begun a year ago to meet increasing national defense requirements for aluminum.

Fontana Dam site is also owned by the Aluminum Company, but under the same agreement this has been turned over to TVA, which is building the dam. Fontana Dam, estimated to cost about $50,000,000, has been approved by the Office of Production Management as a "defense necessity."

With more power needed for war industries, Congress early in 1942 authorized additional TVA dams. Besides approving Fontana Dam, as recommended by President Roosevelt and OPM, an appropriation was voted to start a dam at Carden's Bluff near Elizabethton, Tenn., and a dam near Bristol, Tenn.-Va., on the South Fork of the Holston River. Additional generating facilities were authorized at other projects.

By that time, the construction task of TVA was being called the greatest single job in America's history, bigger even than the construction of the Panama Canal.

And, on top of that, Congress has paved the way for construction at last of the controversial Douglas Dam on the French Broad River near Dandridge, Tenn., for which personal appeals had been made by President Roosevelt and top OPM officials. President Roosevelt asked $30,000,000 to speed Douglas Dam, which he described as "vital" to the war effort, as it could be built in the quickest time to produce the most power. Tennessee's Senator K. D. McKellar had fought the Douglas Dam proposal, contending the dam would flood valuable farm land, but he finally yielded to the President's persuasion, clearing the way for the only TVA wartime project which had faced an obstacle. Construction of Douglas already has begun.

Not Assuming Ownership

TVA is not to assume ownership of the Aluminum Company's five dams, but will "integrate them with its own extensive system of dams in such a way as to obtain the maximum public usefulness of the water in the entire Tennessee River watershed," according to David E. Lilienthal, new chairman of TVA, who signed the agreement and called it "one of the most important developments in the relations between Government and business in our time." He said that such management of a private utility system by a public agency, based upon contract between the parties reached by negotiation, is a pioneering step in a new kind of relationship between public and private enterprises, and the first such arrangement to be entered into in this country.

The Aluminum Company had built its own dams to provide more power for the vast plants at Alcoa, Tenn., near Knoxville. The world's largest rolling mill is nearing completion there.

TVA is well under way on four dams pictured on the Hiwassee River and its tributaries in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia. In doing so it is swinging into high gear on its second major emergency construction program for national defense.

The four new projects, known temporarily as Apalachia, Ocoee No. 3, Chatuge, and Nottelly Dams, will add approximately 216,000 kilowatts of installed capacity to the TVA system in 18 to 20 months.

First Defense Program

TVA's first defense emergency construction program is almost completed. It consists of Cherokee Dam on the Holston River, which was closed late in 1941, and a new steam plant at Watts Bar, two 60,000 units of which will be placed in operation early this year.

Cherokee and Watts War Dams were dedicated with a nation-wide "Power for Victory" broadcast from Washington in January, with Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle as speaker. General Biddle was introduced by David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the TVA board.

Watts Bar Dam is on a production basis a year ahead of schedule. Construction of Cherokee set a new world record in large-scale construction. Ordered built in 20 months, the dam was completed to closure in 16 months.

The two plants will increase the installed power capacity of the TVA system by about one-quarter million kilowatts. Cherokee will have an initial installation of 90,000 kilowatts in three generators and its storage will also increase the continuous power contributed to the TVA system by all the dams on the Tennessee River.

Construction is also being speeded on Fort Loudoun Dam, near Knoxville, Watts Bar Dam just below the Fort Loudoun Dam, Pickwick Landing Dam, Wilson Dam, and the $105,000,000 Kentucky Dam near Paducah which is the biggest dam in the entire TVA system.

Hales Bar Dam and Ocoee Dams 1 and 2 were taken over by TVA when it bought the Tennessee Electric Power Company system, but improvements have been made.

Power capacity of the Tennessee Valley will almost double between now and the end of 1943, a Federal Power Commission study reveals.

Chief Engineer Theodore Parker, in a progress report to General Manager Gordon Clapp, said that TVA has saved an estimated $8,000,000 in the past eight years by repeated use of equipment costing $14,000,000

TVA's staff has been nearly doubled in the past year because of the sudden requirements for the defense power. The total pay roll jumped from 13,942 on July 1, 1940, to 22,506 on June 30, 1941. Since then, it is known, additional construction crews have increased the total to above 30,000.

More Air-Conditioned Passenger Cars in Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Class I railroads and the Pullman Company had 12,787 air-conditioned passenger cars in operation on Jan. 1, 1942, according to reports received by the Association of American Railroads.

This was an increase of 587 compared with the number of air-conditioned passenger cars on Jan. 1, 1941, at which time there were 12,200 passenger cars so equipped.

Of the total number of such cars, Class I railroads on Jan. 1, 1942, had 7,523, an increase of 562 compared with the same date last year. The Pullman Company on Jan. 1 this year had 5,264 air-conditioned passenger cars in operation, or an increase of 25 compared with Jan. 1, 1941.

U. S. to Take Over Plants Unconverted

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The War Production Board announced today it had ordered the $200,000,000 radio manufacturing industry to convert its entire facilities to arms production within the next four months.

If the conversion is not accomplished within that period, the board declared in a virtual ultimatum, the government will take over unconverted plants, break up their organizatoin, and shift their equipment and labor "to other parts of the economy where they could be mobilized for war production."

Representatives Meet

The ultimatum was laid down, it was learned, at a meeting of representatives of 55 radio set manufacturers by R. R. Guthrie, Assistant Chief of the WPB Bureau of Industry Branches.

The civilian output of the Industry recently was ordered cut 40 per cent under 1941 production, as a preliminary to the award of some $2,000,000,000 in arms contracts to radio manufacturers.

Officials said it was expected that the major portion of the conversion could be completed within three months.

Mr. Guthrie observed that for some portions of the industry, production of radio, signal corps, detection and similar equipment needed by the armed forces appeared impracticable.

"This does not mean that conversion to war products must not be accomplished," Mr. Guthrie told the manufacturers. "You must, with our help, find some other products for which there is a need quite unrelated, it may be, to your present products, for which there is a need in the war economy.

To Enforce Measure

"If, three or four months from now, conversion to war production is still not accomplished, it will be impossible to assume any longer that some kind of conversion of the type of organization of plant, equipment, labor and management which constitutes a radio factory is feasible.

"It would be frightful loss, a great cost to the nation, if this were to happen, because we should then have to take steps to break down the organization of the unconverted plants, and shift their labor and equipment to other parts of the economy where they could be mobolized for war production."

Board officials said the industry employs more than 50,000 workers. During the first nine months of 1941 it produced about 10,000,000 radio sets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Radio Corporation of America's executive offices today said they "foresaw no reason" why it would not be able to comply with the war production board's order that the radio manufacturing industry convert its entire facilities to war production within the next four months.

RCA said that at the end of 1941 80 per cent of its unfilled orders were for the Government and that the process of conversion for war work in its five large plants had been under way for months and could be completed quickly.

RCA's research laboratory already had been turned over entirely to government work while the corporation has acquired land for a huge tube factory that likewise would be put to war production.

Unable to speak for the entire industry, RCA nevertheless said it believed the largest radio manufacturers undoubtedly were in a position to comply with the WPB order, since much of their work probably already had been devoted to government orders.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company is already on a 100 per cent war production basis, according to Walter C. Evans, manager of its radio production division.

Mr. Evans said 98.6 per cent of the company's production now was for military use while the remainder was entirely for defense purposes.

Nazis Viewed Defeating Own Economic System in Europe

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The economic system which the Nazis have devised and into which they are laboring to integrate the various conquered countries is bound, in the long run, to work against the very interests of its designers.

There are numerous symptoms of a Europe approaching slowly but steadily the danger line. These symptoms are of different character. Some of them are spectacular. For instance, the ever growing food scarcity that is most sharply felt in the conquered territories. Equally spectacular are the acts of sabotage. They are not always deeds born from sheer heroism, but sometimes are born from desperateness about an unbearable situation.

Yet there are other symptoms, much less dramatic in their appearance, but not less ominous if one considers their impact upon the future of Europe. They pertain to economy, such as currencies, quotations on the stock exchanges, prices of real estates, and so on. News about events in that sphere, which reached this country during the last few weeks—some of it in rather devious ways—speaks an unmistakable language.

Without any consideration for the future, the Germans are putting the pressure on their victims. Thereby they are able to derive some momentary advantages and to bridge some otherwise fatal gaps in their own economic system.

However, there is a time limit set to methods of that kind. The only reason why they have not yet led to a collapse of catastrophic dimensions are the abnormal conditions prevailing on the continent, such as the martial law that is applied openly or disguised, and the all-embracing ration system.

Moreover, the Nazis are careful to hide their acts behind such a dense smoke screen of level dodges and business-like subterfuges that the majority of the victims have not yet realized to what degree they have been robbed.

To get a picture of the general economic deterioration in Europe, brought about by Nazi rule, one must not look at the official prices of commodities and at statistics. They are neither reliable nor conclusive, because they apply to rationed goods only. Anyway, even from these sources one can learn that retail prices in France and the Scandinavian countries have risen by almost 30 per cent since the German conquest.

It would be precipitate to conclude that the living cost, too, has gone up by 30 per cent. The truth is that it surpasses that level by the same degree in which the Frenchmen, Belgians, Norwegians, and so on, can avail themselves of the services of the "black markets." The illegal trade, especially in foodstuffs and clothing, plays a tremendous role. Without it starvation and deficiency-diseases, threatening though they are today, would completely get out of hand. However, in the black markets, prices have not risen by 30 per cent, but by 100 and 150.

By the same token, the price index has jumped sky-high in those spheres, where no ration system is in force. French shares rose by 134 per cent, while foreign shares, traded at the Paris stock exchange, rose by 90 per cent, and the prices of real property by 300 to 400 per cent. Similar, though lesser, "freight-booms" are reported from Holland, Denmark, and Norway. They are caused by the fear of inflation, a fear which is but too well justified.

Throughout the conquered countries, the Nazis use the same technique of fixing the currencies at an artificially low value relatively to the Mark. That provides them with the opportunity of buying cheaply. Since they are the virtual masters of the printing presses, the Nazis are perfectly free to issue as many francs, kronas, leis, etc., as they need. However, they would not spoil their reputation by simply seizing the money when it has left the press. They take great pains to proceed "legally."

The bank bills are given to the proper home-authorities who, in their turn, have to hand them to the Nazis as payment for occupation costs. The actual occupation costs amount, of course, to a mere fraction of the sum charged to the slave nations under that title. Therefore, hundreds of millions in different currencies accrue to the Nazi treasury daily.

These surpluses are used to buy services, raw materials, food, industrial products and machinery, and entire commercial and industrial enterprises, lock, stock and barrel. Thanks to this ingenous device, the virtually worthless money does not remain in the hands of the Nazis.

In all the occupied countries, the amount of circulating money shows the sharp rise typical of inflation. For the time being, the corresponding inflationary symptom of an even sharper rise of the living cost cannot materialize because of the rigid price control, the ration system, the depletion of the market, and the ceasing of international trade. Yet these walls will begin to give way. They will either crumble under military pressure from outside, or under revolutionary pressure from inside, or they may collapse simply because the process of economic disintegration will have gone so far that it cannot be patched up any longer.

What the future has in store for the Axis members can be taken from a recent Italian measure. All banks and business firms in that country were ordered to surrender the capital funds on which employees pensions were secured, and the funds from which the firms paid indemnities to employees dismissed. These funds were to be invested in State bonds. Italy being a bankrupt state, the bonds have actually no coverage at all, and the Italian employees will most likely never get the old-age pensions for which they have sacrificed a regular part of their salaries.

Eccles and Hanes Urge More Taxes To Meet War Needs

NEW YORK (AP)—Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, declared that "too many of our people are still spending all of their incomes and even going further into debt to buy things. The war can never be won unless we awaken to the grim realities of the life and death struggle in which we are engaged."

Mr. Eccles asserted that many people in the nation still did not understand that their existence stands in peril, and added that "no matter what our financing program may be, it can be defeated through demands for increased wages, prices and profits."

Advocating higher corporation taxes as one means of obtaining more revenue, Mr. Eccles sharply assailed proposals for a general sales tax on the grounds that such a tax "would immediately increase prices and the cost of living."

John W. Hanes, former Undersecretary of the Treasury, who appeared on a Town Hall broadcast with Mr. Eccles, urged federal retail sales taxes and increased personal and corporate income taxes as steps to pay one-third of the war's cost by levies.

U. S. Business Profits in '41 Well Over '40

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite huge taxes, wage increases, higher raw material costs and price ceilings, American business appears to have rolled up greater profits in 1941 than in 1940.

An Associated Press compilation disclosed that net income of the first 250 companies to report for 1941 was 21.8 per cent greater than the preceding year. Profits of the group totaled $1,465,997,000 compared with $1,203,289,000 in 1940.

Road Earnings Soar

Much of the rise disclosed by the compilation, however, was attributable to the railroads, which report earlier than most other corporations and experienced big increases in income.

Gains in most other industries were more moderate, with higher costs and taxes skimming off by far the greater part of the profits normally expected from such a high level of industrial production.

Among public utilities and tobacco companies, reports so far received indicated that earnings of some actually ilted downward.

The railroads, relatively immune from excess profits taxes because of huge capital investments, were far and away the leaders of the profit parade. Thirty-nine carriers reported 1941 net income of $318,904,000, more than double the $154,863,000 earned by the same roads in 1940.

Drouth, taxes, and higher coal prices, however, boosted public utility operating costs sharply, more than offsetting a big increase in consumption of electric power. Net profits of 28 utilities declined 7.6 per cent, totalling $172,929,000 compared with $187,085,000 in 1940.

Steel Earnings Up

Higher taxes and rising tobacco prices cut earnings of 8 tobacco manufacturers to $28,015,000 from $31,679,000 in 1940.

Twenty-two steel companies increased profits almost 10 per cent, earning $264,200,000 compared with $240,926,000 a year earlier.

Net income of other industrial groups included in the compilation compared as fellows:

	1941	1940	P. C. Chg
13 Foot co.'s	$12,145,000	$8,963,000	*35.5
11 Machinery	38,642,000	30,380,000	*27.6
10 Retail	51,636,000	48,180,000	*7.2
9 Chemical	108,672,000	103,246,000	*5.3
7 Finance	20,630,000	20,124,000	*2.5
8 Bldg.material	15,695,000	13,759,000	*14.1
7 Petroleum	49,538,000	25,969,000	*90.8
8 Textile	9,730,000	5,491,000	*77.2
6 Coal	2,478,000	1,300,000	*90.6
4 Auto accessory	2,496,000	2,552,000	†2.2
70 Misc.	370,297,000	328,879,000	*12.6

* Increase. † Decrease.

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No. 35

Bad Debts—Year in Which Deductible

Worthless debts arising from unpaid wages, salaries, rents, and similar items of taxable income are not allowable deductions unless the income such items represent has been included in income for 1941 or a prior taxable year.

To be allowed as a deduction from gross income, a bad debt must have been determined by the taxpayer to be worthless within the taxable year for which it is claimed and, where books are kept, it also must have been charged off within the same year. The necessity for this provision is obvious. If a debt could be deducted without the requirement that it be charged off the taxpayer's books, the certainty of its worthlessness would be open to question. Neither the taxpayer nor the Government could be certain that a debt would not be claimed more than once.

If a debt were allowed as a deduction without regard to the year when it became worthless, such charges could be accumulated to be deducted in a year when there was a large income.

The burden is upon the taxpayer to show that a debt claimed as a deduction was without value during the taxable year. A statement should be attached to the return showing the propriety of any deduction for bad debts. If in the exercise of sound business judgment a taxpayer concludes, after making every reasonable effort to determine whether there is likelihood of recovery, that the debt is of no value, deduction for such debt is allowable. Court action as proof that the debt is worthless is not essential.

It is optional with the taxpayer, in a year prior to that in which a debt becomes wholly worthless, to take a deduction for partial loss if partial worthlessness occurs.

The provisions of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to bad-debt and partial bad-debt deductions are not applicable to a taxpayer, other than a bank as defined by the Act, where the debt is evidenced by bonds, debentures, notes, or certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness, issued by any corporation (including those issued by a government or political subdivision thereof) with interest coupons or in registered form.

Good Values Now!

This is a fine time to fill your furniture needs because many stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor are offering attractive mid-winter values. Whether you want a single new piece or an entire suite you will find interesting styles to choose from. Consult the advertisements for shopping information.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¼s 46-44	105.9	105.9	105.9
11 4s 54-44	108.15	108.15	108.15
10 3½s 52-49	109.18	109.18	109.18
2 2½s 60-55	108.13	108.13	108.13
3 2¾s 65-60	108.21	108.21	108.21
1 2½s 72-67	100.16	100.16	100.16

Home Owners Loan

10 2¼s 44-42	100.30	100.30	100.30

New York City Bonds

31 3s 80	100⅜	100¼	100¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
7 AbitibiP&P5s53st	56	55¾	56
3 Alleghany 4s 44 Mod	88	87½	87½
8 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	76	75⅞	76
8 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	76	75⅞	76
1 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	82	82	82
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103	103	103
9 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
51 Am T G T 3s 56	108¼	-07⅜	107⅞
1 Arm Del 4s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
13 AT&SF 4s 95	107⅞	107½	107⅞
3 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	89½	89½	89½
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110½	119½	110½
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	82	82	82
3 A C Line cll 4s 52	71	71	71
3 A C Line 4½s 64	64	63¾	64
6 A C Line 5s 45	98	97¾	97¾
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31½	31½	31½
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	97½	97½	97½
3 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64	63⅝	64
22 B&O 95 st A	37	36½	37
10 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103⅜	103	103⅜
2 Boston&Me 5s 67	78	78	78
33 Boston&Me 4½s 70	40⅞	40	40⅞
3 Boston&Me 4s 60	73	73	73
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104¾	104¾	104¾
21 Buf R&P 4s 57	40	39⅝	40
7 Bur C R&No 5s 34	6	6	6
3 Bush Term 5s 55	58	57	58
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106	106	106
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105	104¾	104¾
11 Can Pac 4½s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Can Pac 4½s 66	94	93½	93½
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	82¼	82¼	82¼
2 Caro C&O 4s 65	106⅞	106⅛	106⅛
2 Celanese 3s 65	99½	99	99½
22 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	14⅞	14½	14⅞
2 Cen New Eng 4s 61	67	66¾	67
19 Cen Pac 5s 60	54⅞	54½	54⅞
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76	76	76
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	16½	16½	16½
2 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	15½	15½	15½
9 Certan-td 5½s 48	85½	85½	85½
21 C&O 3½s 96 D	102	102	102
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	102	102	102
5 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
10 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	78⅛	78	78
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	70½	70½	70½
10 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80⅜	80	80⅜
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	89	89	89
4 Chi & E Ill inc 97	29¾	29¾	29¾
8 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	42½	42½	42½
1 ChGtWest 4s 49	64	64	64
11 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	11¾	11½	11¾
14 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2⅛	2¼
10 CM&SP 4½s 89C	45	45	45
10 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	45	45	45
8 CM&SP gen 4s 89	43⅜	43¾	43¾
3 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	41¾	41¾	41¾
27 ChiNW 4½s 36	36¾	36¼	36¾
23 ChiNW rfg 5s 2037	19¾	19¼	19¾
23 ChiNW gen 5s 87	31¼	30½	31¼
5 Chi & NW 4¼s 87	30	30	30
3 ChiNW cv 4¾s 49	2	2	2
1 ChiNW gm 4½s 87	29½	29½	29½
49 ChiNW 4½s 2037	19¾	19	19¾
49 ChiNW 4½s 2037C	19¾	19	19½
51 ChiNW 4s 87	29¾	29	29¾
7 ChiNW 4s 87 st	29	29	29
2 Chi & NW 4½s 87 st reg	27½	27½	27½
46 ChiNW 3¼s 87	28¾	28⅜	28¾
2 CRI&P 4½s 52A	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2¼	2¼	2¼
12 CRI&P 4s 88	22½	22½	22½
24 CRI&P rfg 6s 34	12½	12¼	12½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	106⅝	10½⅝	106⅝
5 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100⅝	100½	100½
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108½	108½	108½
7 CCC&StL 4½s 77	90⅜	90⅛	90⅛
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	71	71	71
1 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	65½	65½	65½
16 Col&So 4½s 80	19⅝	19½	19⅝
25 Columbia G 5s 52Ap	101⅛	101	101
19 Columbia G 5s 52 May	100	99½	99½
14 Columbia G 5s 1961	99¼	98⅝	98⅝
1 ComlMack inc 69 ww	25	25	25
8 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Con Edis 2½s 58	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104⅝	105
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Crane 2¼s 50	101	100¾	100¾
1 Crucible Stl 3s '55	93	93	93
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42 rct	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Cuba R R 6s '46	30½	30½	30½
1 Cuba R R 6s '46 rct	26½	26½	26½
26 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	58½	57¼	58
15 D & R 4s '36	13½	13	13½
10 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	1¾	1⅝	1¾
6 D & R G West 5s '78	14	13¾	14
9 Det Ed 3s '70	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 DulMissabe&I 3½s82	107	107	107
15 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	102	101⅞	102
2 Erie 4½s '57	106	105⅝	105⅝
31 Erie 4½s 2015	53⅞	53½	53⅞
9 Erie 4s '95	89½	88⅝	88⅝
5 Fidelone T&R 3s '61	93½	93½	93½
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	97¼	97⅛	97⅜
1 Ga&c Ala cn 5s '45	15½	15½	15½
11 Goodrich 4¼s '56	98⅝	98½	98½
8 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	85¾	84¾	84⅝
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	96¾	96½	96½
17 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95⅛	95	95
3 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77	77	77
11 Gulf M&N 5s '50	90½	90	90½
4 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	55	54¾	55
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	100	100	100
15 HoustnOilTex 4½s 54	102⅜	102¾	102¾
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	36½	36½	36½
1 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	120	120	120
30 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¼	42½	42½
118 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11¾	9⅞	10
21 Hud&Man 5s&a 81	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Ill Cen 4s 52	46¾	46¼	46¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	42½	42½	42½
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42½	42½	42½
31 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44½	43⅜	44½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Ill Cen 5s 55	50¾	50¾	50¾
11 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A	46½	45½	46½
14 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	42⅞	42½	42⅞
24 Inland Stl 3s 61	104½	104½	104½
4 Inspirat C Corp 4s 52	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
14 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	14½	14⅜	14½
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	26	25½	26
1 Int Paper 6s 55	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Int Paper 5s 47	104½	104½	104½
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
5 Int T&T 5s 55	43½	43½	43½
3 James F&Cyca 4s 59	50¼	50¼	50¼
5 Kanaw & Mich 4s 90	88	88	88
1 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	45	45	45
1 K C South 5s 50	71½	71½	71½
4 K C South 3s 50	63	62⅞	62⅞
11 K C Term 4s 60	108½	108¼	108½
1 Koppers Co 3½s 61	104⅞	104⅛	104⅞
40 Lac Gas 6s 42A	84¼	82½	84
5 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
15 Lac Gas 5½s 53	76½	74¾	76½
12 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	76	74½	76
25 Lac Gas 5s 42	97	96	96½
3 Lac Gas 5s 39	98	98	98
1 Leh & NY 4s 45	79	79	79
7 Lehigh Val 6s 2003 st	38½	37⅞	38½
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34½	34½	34½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¾	32¼	32¾
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	57	57	57
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	122½	122½	122½
1 Lion Oil c 4½s 52	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96	96	96
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96	96	96
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	121½	121½	121½
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82¾	82¾	82¾
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95¾	95⅝	95¾
3 Maine Cen 4s 45	52½	52½	52½
3 Manati Sug 4s 57	50	50	50
4 McCrory Strs 3¼s 55F	105½	105½	105½
7 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	104⅝	104¼	104½
10 MetWSideElCh4s38	4¾	4¾	4¾
4 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105¼	105¼	105¼
55 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	26	25¾	26
5 M & StL rfg 5s 62	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
6 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11¾	11½	11½
1 Mstinah Elec 4½s 51	31¼	30¾	31
1 Nash-Kel 4½s 47	82	81¼	82
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¾	103⅛	103⅛
17 N Eng RR 5s 45	66⅜	66¼	66¼
4 N Eng RR 4s 45	63	62½	63
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	108	108	108
2 N O Gt cn 5s 83	76	76	76
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	77	75¼	75¼
3 NY & Putnam 4s 93	47	46¾	46¾
28 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56⅞	56¼	56¾
33 NYC 4½s 013 A	51⅞	50¾	51
2 NYC cn 4s 98	56	55¾	56
10 NYC 3¾s 46	96¾	96¾	96¾
10 NYC cv 3¼s 52	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	77⅛	76¾	76¾
2 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	57½	57½	57½
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	53½	52½	53½
30 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	78⅝	78¼	78⅝
14 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	65	64¾	65
7 NY Dock Co 4s 51	61¼	61	61¼
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜
48 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	23	22½	23
83 NYNH&H 4½s 67	31	30½	31
6 NYNH&H 4s 56	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
7 NYNH&H 4s 57	7½	7½	7½
5 NYNH&H 3½s 54	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	26½	26¼	26½
3 NY Stem 3½s 63	105½	105½	105½
1 NY S&W gen 5s 40	11	11	11
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102½	102¼	102¼
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103½	103½	103½
25 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66¼	65½	65½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	55	55	55
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55½	54¾	55½
7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51¾	51½	51½
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	74¼	74¼	74¼
4 North Pac 3s 2047	42¼	42¼	42¼
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '64	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109½	109½	109½
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105	105	105
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	90¾	90¼	90¼
2 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	108⅞	108¾	108¾
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111½	111½	111½
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	86	86	86
2 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
24 Para Pict 4s '56	100⅛	100	100
5 Pen Co 4s '63	104	104	104
5 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	102½	102¼	102¼
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	107¾	107¼	107¼
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	110½	110½	110½
2 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	122	122	122
15 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
8 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	100	100	100
2 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	94	93⅞	94
10 Pen RR 3½s 52	87	86¼	86¼
1 Peoria & East 4s '60	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	68¾	68¾	68¾
7 Pere Marq 4½s '80	60	60	60
1 Pere Marq 4s '56	60¼	60¼	60¼
9 Phila Co 4½s '61	105¼	104¾	105¼
11 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110⅞	110¾	110⅞
226 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	7⅞	7½	7⅞
14 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27	26½	27
10 Philpsbine Rv 4s 37	2	2	2
1 PCC&StL 5s 70A	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 PCC&StL 4s 57 G	112	112	112
10 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	85	84¼	84⅝
3 Purity Bak 5s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Purity Bak 6s 47 A	82	81¼	82
6 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	72½	72	72½
34 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103¾	103¼	103¼
10 Republic Steel 4¼s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	45	45	45
5 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	60	60	60
34 StLP&eo&NW5s48	39¾	39½	39¾
2 StLPub Svc 5s 59	85¾	85¾	85¾
8 St L S F 5 50 B	14¾	14½	14½
2 StLSF 4s 50 ct	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
65 St L S F 4½s 78	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
7 St L S F 4s 50 A	13	13	13
1 St L S F 4s 50A ct	12½	12½	12½
1 St L S W rfg 5s 89	21¾	21¾	21¾
10 StP E Gr Tr4½s 47	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 SA&A Pass 4s 43	101¼0	100¼	100⅛
8 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8¾	8½	8¾
6 Sea A L 4½s 50	8	7⅞	8
3 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
17 Sea-AlPla 6s 35A ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
11 Shell Un 2½s 54	97¾	97½	97½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Silesian-Am 7s 41	35	35	35
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	103	103	103
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105½	105½	105½
8 So Bell T&T 3s 79	105⅝	105	105⅝
6 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52	51¾	52
51 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51	50⅞	51
35 So Pac 4½s 69	51⅜	50⅞	51⅜
8 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66⅛	65¾	66⅛
9 So Pac cit 4s 49	59¾	59¾	59¾
2 So Pac 3¾s 46	84¼	84	84½
13 So Pac 4½s Ohe 77	52¾	52½	52¾
8 South Ry 6½s 56	89¾	89½	89¾
8 South Ry gen 6s 56	85	84¾	85
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	90	90	90
2 South Ry gen 4s 56	64	63½	64
17 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104	103⅞	103⅞
12 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104½	104½	104½
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	109	109	109
10 Tex Corp 3s 65	105⅜	105¼	105¼
9 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅜	105¼	105¼
5 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	65⅞	65	65⅞
4 Tex & Pac 5s 80D	65½	65½	65½
19 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17¾	17⅜	17¾
4 Third Ave 4s 60	54	53	53
3 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	90	90	90
8 Un Elev Ch 5s 45	7¼	6½	6½
12 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	100⅛	100¼	100⅛
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
5 Unit Drug 5s 53	95¼	95	95
1 U S Steel 1.625s 45	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 U S Steel 1.75s 46	101½	101½	101½
1 U S Steel 1.80s 46	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 U S Steel 1.85s 47	101	101	101
1 U S Steel 1.90s 47	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3 U S Steel 2s 48	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10 U S Steel 2.35s 52	100½	100½	100½
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	94½	94½	94½
1 Utah Lt & Trac 5s 44	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Utah P & L 5s 44	100¼	100	100
9 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108½	108½	108½
3 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	27	27	27
36 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	84½	84	84½
2 Wabash 5s 80	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
16 Wabash 4¼s 91 wi	37⅛	37½	37½
1 Wabash 4½s 81 wi	47¼	47¼	47¼
36 Wabash 4s 71 wi	76⅜	76	76
5 Wab Det & C 5s 41 ct	89	89	89
3 Walwrth 4s 55	85	85	85
8 Warner Bros 6s 48	96⅞	95½	95½
8 Warren Bros 6s 41	95¾	95	95
13 West Va P&Pap 3s 54	103	103	103
1 Westn Md 1½s 77A	100½	100½	100½
11 Westn Md 4s 52	90½	90	90
103 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
6 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	27	26½	27
103 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	27	26½	27
5 Western Un 5s 51	88⅝	86	88
2 Western Un 5s 60	83¼	83¼	83¼
22 Westinhsh Elec 2¼s 51	101¼	101	101¼
6 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
17 Wis Cen 4s 49	43⅞	43½	43½
4 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾
8 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99½	99⅝	99⅝

Foreign Bonds

Arg'tina—peso‡	.2363	.2363	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5400	.5400	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3036	.3036	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8838	.8825	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Total today, 3,806,000; previous day, 6,803,300; week ago, 6,870,200; year ago, 7,774,900; two years ago, 6,882,700; Jan. 1 to date, 285,593,000; year ago, 293,076,625; two years ago, 215,533,250.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Feb. 13

Europe† Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$4.02
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1460
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2363	.2363	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5400	.5400	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3036	.3036	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8838	.8825	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	103	105
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	109½	
Cent. Maine Power	3½	1966	105	107
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	101½	103½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	101	103
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	106
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104½	
Narragansett El	3½	1968	108¼	110¼
Northn Sun Utg	3½	1947	103½	105½
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	105½	
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	105½	
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105¼	
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	101½	
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107	

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	105	110
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	83	87½
Birmingham Electric 7 pf	88	93
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	66¾	70½
*Central P&L 7 pf	103½	108½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	95½	100½
General Water G&E $3 pf	33¼	36¼
Jamaica Water Supply	22¼	25½
Pamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	103½	108½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	90½	95½
Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf	94½	99½
Lake Sup Dist Pr 6 pf	96½	101½
New Orleans Pub S 7 pf	106½	111½
New Rochelle Wat pf	6¾	8½
No States Power Del 5 pf	103½	107½

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Etandard-Engineering	9⅛	10½
American Barge Line Co	10⅝	11⅜
American Hardware Co	19½	21½
American Manufacturing	18¼	21¼
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	
American Wringer Co	3	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	
†Amoskeag Company pf	69¾	
Appleton Company	26	28¾
Appleton Company 7 pf	105½	
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3½
Arlington Mills	39¾	42¾
Arnold Print Works	7¾	9
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	21¾	24¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12⅝	14¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20	22½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	105½	
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*Boston Woven Hose & Rub	28	30½
Brown Co	1.70	2.20
Brown Co pf	26¼	29
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¼	4¼
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Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13⅞	15¾
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Domestic Finance Corp pf	24½	27
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Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	66¾	71
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	25	27¾
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Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15	18
Harrington & Richardson	3¼	4
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6⅜	8⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	115⅜	123½
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Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	43½	46
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Kennedy's Inc pf	15½	18
Landers Frary & Clark	21¾	24
Lincoln Stores Inc	21	
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Ludlow Mfg Associates		92
Marathon Paper iMills	33	36
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	47¾	51
Marck & Co	39¾	42½
Merck & Co 4½s pf	108¾	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	19¾	22¾
Merrim

Loyalty of American Japanese Weighed

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 13—As one major section of the Pacific Coast's Japanese problem seems to be receding to secondary importance, another rises to a prominence that seems likely to overshadow the first. The growing question is:

What to do about American-born Japanese, especially those known to have or suspected of having positive affiliations with the land across the sea?

An answer given by a high-ranking Federal officer who has had more to do than perhaps any other with investigation of Japanese affairs on the Pacific Coast, is this: special legislation; our Constitution gives American-born Japanese full citizenship rights, but the Civil Code of Japan also claims them as full citizens of that country, and there seems no way of knowing which of these citizenships is most binding upon the individuals concerned.

That part of the Japanese question which is diminishing in importance relates to the aliens, those who are legally obligated to no loyalty except that to Japan. Several hundred from up and down this coast have been interned. Several hundreds others have been arrested recently and are being sent either to far-inland internment points or to nearer farm colonies yet to be established. All Japanese classified as aliens have been barred for the duration of war from military, naval, and war production zones, and are under curfew restrictions in other vast coastal areas.

Call for Federal Law

In actual practice, American-born Japanese are being treated in some instances as if they were aliens. Some have been discharged from City and County pay rolls because, it is shown, they had access to information which, if supplied to the enemy, could cause serious harm in case of attack.

The highly-placed Federal officer quoted herein, whose name cannot be revealed, holds the opinion that, under circumstances which endanger the nation through the untested allegiance of citizens whose loyalty is claimed elsewhere, the Congress should enact legislation which would set such citizens apart for the war's duration, would protect their property and civil rights as much as possible, and would indemnify them for losses unjustified by the necessities of war.

Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles has announced publicly that American-born Japanese removed hurriedly from the City's pay roll are on "leave of absence" and may be re-employed when their American citizenship and loyalty can be fully and satisfactorily established.

There have been protests against the dismissals of American-born Japanese by City and County.

Access to Information

"The action was determined upon after careful investigation," says Mayor Bowron. "We found that some of the employees of Japanese blood were in positions where they could secure valuable information which, if passed on to the enemy, could be most effectively used in case of attack upon Los Angeles."

None of the dismissed employees were actually under suspicion, the Mayor announced, and it is assumed that each is loyal to this country.

"We are worried about the problem of divided loyalty on the part of many American-born Japanese by reason of the existence of dual citizenship," he said.

"Under our Constitution, everyone born in this country is an American citizen and is entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizenship; but under the Japanese law, if one is born in this or any other country of Japanese parents, he is, nonetheless, a citizen of Japan.

"I quote from a liberal translation of Volume III, Article 66, of the Civil Code of Japan, as follows: 'A citizen is a Japanese if his or her father is a Japanese at the time of his or her birth. Any Japanese, wherever located, is a citizen of Japan unless he is expatriated.'

Records Sent to Japan

"As I understand the interpretation of Japanese law," said the Mayor, who served for many years as a Judge of the Superior Court, "expatriation can only be effected by official action of the Japanese Government, through one of its duly authorized officials. It cannot be effected, as far as the Japanese Government is concerned, by the voluntary act of an American-born Japanese who might elect to enjoy single American citizenship in place of a dual citizenship.

"It has long been the practice insisted upon by the Japanese Government for Japanese parents to register the birth of children with the Japanese Consul. The record is then forwarded to Japan, but this apparently is a mere formal requirement, much like the birth certificate in this country.

"Some of the young American-born Japanese have, probably in good faith, attempted to disavow or renounce Japanese citizenship by making a declaration of election to be American citizens, and have filed such documents with the Japanese Consul-General in San Francisco. What effect, under Japanese law, this has, I do not know, but it has been an evidence of intention which should be of great weight in determining the loyalty of the native Japanese if it were possible to legally determine the facts, but of course all records have now been removed.

War Focuses Question

"So, we have the somewhat anomalous citizenship of Japanese-Americans as follows: Under our law they are American citizens and under Japanese law they are Japanese citizens. This peculiar dual citizenship has never been considered of great importance until the existence of a state of war between the United States and Japan. Manifestly, when the two nations are at war, one may not serve two masters.

"The answer as to the first loyalty is firmly locked in the mind of the native-born Japanse. No one may look into the mind of an Oriental. What he says may be a statement with mental reservation. Common sense dictates that if one has been selected for an important role in time of war, either with respect to securing information and transmitting it or in taking part in a 'fifth column' activity in accordance with a preconceived plan, such person, to be most useful to the Empire of the Mikado, would take every precaution to ward off suspicion by proclaiming loudly his loyalty to the Government of the United States of America.

"And so we have in the metropolitan area of Los Angeles close to 60,000 Japanese, of whom probably less than 20,000 were born in Japan. The others, born in this country, obstensibly American citizens, treated as such, having rights as such, but with the true answer as to their first loyalty recorded nowhere but in their own mind.

Loyalty Depends on Action

"Under such circumstances, we feel that when at the time employees of the City of Los Angeles made application for civil service examinations and answered 'Yes' to the question, 'Are you an American citizen?' that we have a right, and undoubtedly a duty, to raise a question during the time of war and we have raised that question.

"Probably the true answer can be given only by the acts and conduct of our little Japanese brothers and sisters who reside in our community, and when we have the answer we hope it will not be too late to prevent a repetition of the Pearl Harbor episode in southern California."

The American-born Japanese, the Nisei, is thus trapped by circumstances as unique as they are lamentable and embarrassing. Many Nisei are in the armed forces of the United States. And still, over them all, hangs the vital question of loyalty.

Direct U. S. Naval Attack On Japan Is Held Possible

PEARL HARBOR, Feb. 13 (AP)—A definite warning that Japan itself could expect the same sweeping and destructive assaults as were visited upon its mid-Pacific islands came today from Navy officials in their story of the sea and air action of Feb. 1.

"This long-distance attack by the United States task force demonstrated how the war can be taken directly to the enemy's doorstep regardless of distance," one officer said.

It was disclosed that the ships participating in the sudden blastings of the islands of the Marshall and Gilbert groups had been at sea at least three weeks, some much longer, and that the force travelled in excess of 10,000 miles.

It is only 4,000 miles from Hawaii to Tokyo.

All the time the force spent at sea was not devoted merely to travelling to the island objectives, which were but 2,000 miles away.

Other operations, however, were not disclosed.

The action of Feb. 1, Navy officers said, was the largest engagement of its kind in United States history. It ranks in importance with the Battle of Santiago, Cuba, July. 3, 1898, in which six Spanish ships was destroyed or beached.

Further offensives at sea already have been promised by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet commander, who said:

"I can attest that every ship, every officer, and every man of the Pacific Fleet, afloat, aloft and ashore, is being utilized to the fullest extent, both to safeguard America and to bring the war to the enemy's door."

High officers with the force in the recent battle unanimously attest to the skill and bravery of their men. Their feeling is best exemplified by the message the force commander sent to one of his ships soon after the assault:

"Well done. You made history in the Marshall Islands. I am proud to have the honor to command you. God bless you all."

Air Epic

PEARL HARBOR, Feb. 13 (AP)—The United States Navy's attack on Gilbert and Marshall Islands was not without a "mirable" as one Navy spokesman termed the story he told of an American aviator's escape.

"In approaching Taroa," he said, "one flight commander flew in at a low altitude for strafing. He and one Wingman engaged almost an entire Japanese squadron of 12 fighters.

"The commander shot down two fighters and the wingman shot down one and collided with a second which crashed. The American pilots returned to their carrier safely with their planes."

'A Heavy Blow'

PEARL HARBOR, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Pearl Harbor naval spokesman emphasized "the extremely heavy" blow struck against Japanese ships in the sweep assault of Feb. 1 on the Gilbert and Marshall Islands.

"The task force knocked over some fine ships," he said.

Tremendous demands will be made on Japanese ship repair and re-building facilities, he pointed out.

Independent Union Leaders Join C. I. O.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 13 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations, which had been organizing quietly at the five plants of the huge Wright Aeronautical Corporation in the Passaic Valley, today had the allegiance of three top officers and ten Executive Council members of the Independent Wright Aerouantical Employees Association.

The independent union had been recognized as bargaining agent by the Wright concern for its 22,000 aircraft engine employees, but the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers of America, Aircraft Division, charged in a petition with the National Labor Relations Board recently that the Association was company-dominated and asked for a bargaining election.

James G. McCloskey, Sr., President of the Independent union, at a special meeting of the council of his organization yesterday announced the decision to join the C. I. O. union.

Religious Education Group Elects Kraft President

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (AP)—James L. Kraft, of Chicago, has been elected President of the International Council of Religious Education at a general session of the organization's 21st quadrennial convention. He succeeds the late Russell H. Colgate of Rochester, N. Y.

Two new Vice-Presidents were elected, Ralph W. Gwinn of New York, President of International Association of Daily Vacation Bible Schools, and the Rev. C. H. Dickinson of Toronto, Ontario. Mrs. Lulu D. McEachern, of Atlanta, Ga., was re-elected Vice-President.

Thomas H. West of Chicago was elected chairman of the first annual laymen's conference held in conjunction with the Council's convention.

Budget Group Counsel In N. Y. Off to War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Harold Riegelman, counsel to the Citizens Budget Commission, has been called into active service with the United States Army with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, the Commission announced. He will be succeeded by David L. Benetar, his partner in the law firm of Nordlinger, Riegelman and Cooper, for the duration of the war.

Colonel Riegelman will be assistant to the Chemical Warfare Officer with the First Army. He was an infantry officer in the World War and was twice promoted in France.

Laundry Fee Only At Royal Hawaiian!

HONOLULU, Feb. 13 (AP)—Fighting men of the Pacific are spending their off-hours in the luxury of the expensive, richly-decorated Royal Hawaiian Hotel, which in peaceful times catered to the cream of Hawaii's tourist trade.

Sailors and Marines, and some soldiers, too, in need of rest and relaxation after arduous periods at sea or in the air, find both in liberal quantities at the luxurious hotel on Waikiki Beach.

Rooms still bear the sign: "$18 per day." But now the guests pay only $1 a day if they're officers, and nothing but a laundry fee of 25 cents a week if they are enlisted men.

The Fleet has leased the hotel for the use of its officers and men at a cost of $17,500 a month. A portion of the hotel's accommodations are for the Army's use.

Presbyterians Elect Hemisphere Alliance Head

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 13 (AP)—The Rev. William S. Kosman of Allentown, Pa., was elected chairman of the Western Hemisphere section of the Alliance of Reformed Churches Throughout the World holding the Presbyterian System, at the end of its convention here Wednesday.

He succeeds the Rev. John M. Wells of Sumter, S. C., as leader of the fellowship group, which represents 3,500,000 Presbyterian and Reformed Church members in North and South America.

Clarence M. Pitts of Ottawa, Ontario, representing the Presbyterian Church in Canada, was elected Vice-Chairman. Officers re-elected were the Rev. William Barrow Pugh of Philadelphia, Secretary, and Robert C. Ligget of Valley Forge, Pa., Treasurer. The Rev. J. Addison Jones of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was elected Vice-President of the World Alliance to represent the Western Hemisphere.

Redistricting Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 13—Reapportionment of Pennsylvania's 34 Congressional districts to reduce the number to 33, with a Representative-at-large, is scheduled for legislative action next Tuesday in a call for a special session by Gov. Arthur H. James. The redistricting plan which represents a bipartisan compromise on the issue will dominate procedure, the Governor stipulating besides only postponement of the pending sweeping revision of the State parole system until after June 1.

Jobless Benefits Plan Opposed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Administration's proposed $300,000,000 program of special wartime unemployment benefits was vigorously opposed by a group of State officials yesterday on the ground that it would destroy States' rights.

They complained not so much about the principle of supplementing State unemployment compensation for workers thrown out of work during conversion of factories to arms production as they did about what they termed the "increase of power of the Social Security Board" in Washington.

Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, Chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference, told the House Ways and Means Committee that every Governor except Murray D. Van Wagoner of Michigan opposed the plan.

"There is no problem here which cannot be met by the States," he said. "There is no problem which the States are not willing to meet.

"Federal money always carries controls—that's the pattern on which the States have lost much of their sovereignty."

War Hits at Color Of Men's Clothing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Indications that brown, tan or shades related to khaki uniforms will gradually disappear from civilian clothing for the duration of the war appeared today in the form of a request by the War Production Board that dark shades of dye be used sparingly in finishing cloth.

R. R. Guthrie, assistant chief of the WPB bureau of industry branches, told a meeting of the cotton and rayon finishes industry advisory committee, that the armed forces would require large quantities of dye, and that most of the raw materials from which dyes were made, also are needed in the war effort.

"As a result," Mr. Guthrie declared, "certain dyes will not be available for civilian uses, and the quantity of those available will be reduced to about 50 per cent of last year's supply. Therefore, all plans for the future uses of dyes should be made with these considerations in mind. These plans should involve limitation of dark shades and a reduction in depth of shades and of coverage in the case of printed material."

WPB sources indicated that colors of civilian clothes probably would be confined largely to blues, reds, grays and whites if and when the limitation orders take effect.

University Buys Lincoln Library

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 13—Indiana University, less than 100 miles from Abraham Lincoln's boyhood home, disclosed on his birthday yesterday it had bought the last big privately owned library of material on the Civil War President.

Dr. Herman B. Wells, President of the University, said the Oakleaf Lincoln Collection, which historians place among the country's five outstanding Lincoln libraries, had been purchased from a corporate trust of heirs of Judge Joseph B. Oakleaf of Moline, Ill., who spent 43 years assembling it. Dr. Wells did not announce the price.

The collection consists of some 8,000 volumes, many photographs, etchings and busts. It will be housed in the Lincoln Room of University Library and will have its own curator. Librarian W. A. Alexander said organizing and cataloging of material would take two years.

The purchase was made, Dr. Wells said, with contributions to an Indiana University foundation from George A. Ball of Munice and William G. Irwin of Columbus, Indiana industrialist and banker respectively, and Frank L. Jones of New York City, Vice President of Equitable Life Insurance Company. All are Lincoln students. Mr. Jones is an Indiana graduate.

Lead Soon to Replace Tin For Cream and Paste Tubes

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—You'll be able to squeeze tooth paste and shaving cream from containers even after the tin shortage eliminates the present tubes—which under priorities won't be long.

Somewhat to the surprise of everyone, it was reported to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurigal Engineers today that lead will make a substitute. The report was by Gerhard Derge, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, who said tests showed the lead did not poison the pastes.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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(Continued)

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APARTMENTS WANTED

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BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Working mother desires home for 12-yr.-old daughter as companion to another child; refs. exchanged. Lincoln 0901.

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Dwellings, Automobiles, Liability, Burglary, etc.
F. B. SPOKESFIELD
195 Washington St., Islington DED. 2188-M

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
EST. 1877

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Have you tried the Harper Method Shampoo?
We have different types, all excellent
An Oil Manicure is very satisfactory
Harper Method Shop
520 Main Street—2nd Floor

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

SPECIAL VALUES
at
helen's
through February
381 MAIN STREET

Dorothy Thorpe Glass
the smartest Crystal made
Exclusive at Rice's
Vases $3.50 up
Finer Diamonds RICE & CO. Watches
F. W. RICE
350 MAIN STREET

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk Cream, Eggs

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

Friday and Saturday
February 13 and 14 are
DOLLAR DAYS
With Hundreds of Values Throughout
WILSON'S

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"UNDER THE RED TILE ROOF"
Winter Servicing of your car. Has yours been checked lately?
Mobilgas
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Av. Tel. 5310

Try the new feather cut for the holiday. Make your appointment early at
THE NASH BEAUTY SHOP
10 Merrimack St. Tel. 4080

HINGHAM

Valentine Heart Boxes
Whitman's—Durand's
Perfumes Toiletries
Dykeman's Drug Store
HINGHAM 0366—1277
At the Square At the Center

HOLYOKE

Protect your feet with Rubbers and Overshoes from
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

Girdles and Foundations
New Spring Models
Vogue, Le Gant, Gossard, Flexees
$3.50 — $10.00
THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule to use Whiting's Fuel"
ESTABLISHED IN 1870
458 Dwight Street

LAWRENCE

Watch
Cherry & Webb's
FEBRUARY
"SUPER SPECIALS"
for Unusual Values

J. A. LEONE CO.
Fuel Oil
TIMKEN OIL HEATING
578 Essex St. Lawrence, Mass.

LEXINGTON

Supplies for Blackouts
Black curtains, black paper, black paint, galv. pails, shovels, G-1, No-Flame-O Fireproof Coating prevents spread of fire.
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Avenue Phone Lex. 0300

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries, Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

FAIR OAKS DAIRY, Inc.
R. E. DALRYMPLE, Pres. and Treas.
"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 2053

BATEMAN'S
1785 Massachusetts Avenue
A. R. P.
Blackout Shades
36"x84"—50c
42"x84"—89c 48"x96"—$1

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9761 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★
Trade at
"Lowell's Finest" Jewelry Store
★
WOOD-ABBOTT CO.
135 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

Pollards
A G POLLARD COMPANY
February Sale of Fine Furniture
Now Going On

We advise you to invest in a 100% wool coat NOW!
Choose from our large stocks of misses', women's and junior miss coats now at end-of-season low prices.
Cherry & Webb's
LOWELL

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

SEE NEXT PAGE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL (Continued)

For Better Heat at Lower Cost
you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

It's Patriotic to Save!
Use a Budget Bank
A six-compartment bank that looks like a cash register. Each compartment labeled: Taxes, Clothing, Household, Grocer, etc.
Every household should have one!
$1.39
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

Ladies Enjoy Shopping
at
Lonvals
FOR MEN'S WEAR
Moderately Priced
328 UNION STREET

SEND HER A
Valentine Gift
from
T. W. ROGERS CO
UNION STREET

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Ly 2-3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 2773 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Save 10 to 33⅓%
during
KOTZEN'S 38TH FEBRUARY SALE
Store-wide clearance of furniture . . .
Open an account
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 Main Street, Malden

FLESHER'S
MIDWINTER FURNITURE SALE NOW IN PROGRESS
Store-Wide Reductions
FLESHER FURNITURE CO. 242 Pleasant St. Malden 5913-5914

CARPENTER and ROOFER
NO CHORE TOO SMALL
NO JOB TOO LARGE
PAUL CROSBY
140 East Border Road Malden 0055-R

February Furniture Sale
now going on
RUDERMAN'S
86 High St. MEDFORD · 42 Ferry St. MALDEN · 544 Main St. MELROSE
Shop at Joslin's Friday and Saturday
Buy Defense Bonds and Stamps with your savings on
VICTORY DAYS
Joslin's
MALDEN SQUARE MALDEN

MEDFORD

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYstic 0727

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Cleansers (THE GOOD ONE) Launderers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3007

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1898
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street
Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H. GOSS

RUDERMAN'S
February Sale
Tel. Melrose 0090 544 Main St.

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1615—0810 Nee.

RICHWAGEN'S
FLORIST
Valentine Flowers
Highland Ave. at Rosemary St. Nee. 0652

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon, Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schaffi's Candies

BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

BUY HER VALENTINE
AT
Perry THE FLORIST

Heating—Sheet Metal Work—Plumbing
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber
Agent for
Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner
Res. Edgewood Lane Dial 3-2276 · Shop Dial 3-3167 199 Acushnet Ave. New Bedford, Mass.

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware—Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

NEWTON CENTER

Holland Butter . . . . 2 lb. roll 77c
Large Local Eggs . . . . Doz. 43c
Fowl, 4 to 7 lb. average . . . lb. 29c
Rib Lamb Chop . . . . lb. 23c
NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1241 Center St. BIG. 4240

NEWTONVILLE

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
334 WALNUT STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses ● Hats ● Gloves
Neckwear ● Handkerchiefs
Corsets ● Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE" Hosiery and Underwear

WHO pays if you have a fire in your home? Are your house and possessions adequately protected?
See us today for insurance of all kinds. Budget plan if desired.
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counselor
46 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass.
BIGELOW 7304

PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
Storm Windows
Insulation
Special Attention to Small Orders

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

White Rose
PUDDING
Chocolate or Butterscotch package 5c
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Annual February Sale
of
6-Way Lamps and Student Bridge Lamps
England Brothers

See
Our Smart New
Spring Dresses
Just Received
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
Elm St. Garage
A. W. MINER, Prop.
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers: Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

At Remick's, it's more-for-your-
DOLLAR DAYS
Exciting savings in all our six departments.
Friday and Saturday Only
REMICK'S

How Long Can You Run Your Car?
Our factory trained mechanics can best answer that. Only genuine Chevrolet parts used.
Woodwards Chev. Co.
Blu 9200 426 Adams St., Milton

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 443 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1032 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TORRE'S
READING SQUARE
Valentine Favors

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
15 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1540

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1906

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 191

"Scotty's"
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Somerset 3057 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★Star Market Co.★
Lowest every day prices on every known brand
Save on quality every day 6 days a week!
401 Highland Ave. in Davis Square

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for All Occasions Grown on the Premises.
Telephone Orders Given Special Care
328 BROADWAY SOM. 0416

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers—New Ceilings
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

STONEHAM

TEXACO PRODUCTS
Gas, Oil, Complete Lubrication are offered with a friendly smile at
JOHNSON'S SERVICE STATION
Just below the Square
Main Street Stoneham 0529

TAUNTON

VANITY FAIR
UNDERWEAR
at
THE SEELEY CO.
52-54 Taunton Green

FURNISHINGS for MODERN HOMES
Linoleum and Floor Covering Specialists
BOSTOCK FURNITURE COMPANY
10-12 Trescott St. Taunton, Mass.
"Your Store"
TELEPHONES 3421 and 3422

WAKEFIELD

BELLEVUE SHOPPE
Clearance Sale
on Millinery and Dresses.
We offer very good values.
366 Main St., Wakefield Crystal 1301-M

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TYPEWRITERS
Mimeographing
Multigraphing

Wellesley Business Service, Inc.
59 CENTRAL STREET WEL. 1045

★Star Market Co.★
Grain Fed Heavy Steer Beef
RUMP STEAK
Enjoy a thick, juicy steak at these thrifty prices.
lb. 55c lb. 65c
DELIVERY SERVICE
583 Washington Street Wel. 2820

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendslev's
Try Our
LUNCHEON
Specials
Ice Cream and Candies
Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH

NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPNY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

POST VACANT

SURREY—Willing resident house-maid required; good wages. Apply Monks Court Hotel, Reigate.

ROOMS TO LET

SEVENOAKS, KENT—Pleasant furnished rooms; home comforts. MRS. M. BROWN, 130, London Road.

England

BATH

THE PULTENEY BOOKSHOP
6, Argyle Street, Bath Tel. 4528
NEW & STANDARD BOOKS

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

Crossword Quiz Answers

Q	U	A	I	L		L	E	W	I	S
U		K	R	O	N	A		R		T
E	G	R	E	T		C	H	I	N	A
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N	I	N	A		A		B	E	D	E
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D	R	A	V	A		A	N	V	I	L
E		M		T	H	R	E	E		E
R	O	S	E	S		B	E	R	E	T

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL. 381

BOURNEMOUTH

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. 626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury. 248, High St., Exeter. 38, 42, 44, South St., Worthing.

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Rd. Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HASTINGS BOSCOMBE
HASTINGS SOUTHAMPTON
TUNBRIDGE WELLS WEYMOUTH
EASTBOURNE BATH
LEWES YEOVIL WINCHESTER

Speedy Kleen
Original and Best Ultra Rapid Cleaners
FOUR HOUR SERVICE
SPEEDY KLEEN (1935) LTD.
177-179 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 2651-2

Tarrant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2010

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets, Down Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lingerie, Knitwear and Gowns

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
Dyers and Dry Cleaners

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
HASSINGHAM
94 Whiteladies Rd.
21 Princess Victoria St.
Clifton
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
BOOKLET ON REQUEST

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for Quality Clothes at Economy Prices
MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7

CUFF'S FURNITURE POLISH
Nothing so good, we think, for your Antique and Best Furniture.
Strode Cosh & Penfold
Lower Union Street 238 Ashley Road 88 Mina Road
210 Cheltenham Road 29 East Street, Bedminster 116 and 408 Stapleton Road
Melvin Sq., Knowle West

BROMLEY

Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 2271-2
W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. & V. E. King)
65 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

ENGLAND

BROMLEY (Continued)

BEST FAMILY WORK AND DYEING & CLEANING
THE LIMES LAUNDRY
FARNBOROUGH KENT
TELEPHONE FARNBOROUGH 2

SAFE AND EASY
RAV: 2601 REMOVALS
Highly skilled packing ensures safe transit. Estimates free.
Moderate charges.
Furnishers of Quality
PYRKE'S Bromley, Kent

CAMBERLEY

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Antiques *Licensed Valuers*
Cabinet Making and Upholstering
Specialists in Curtains and Loose Covers
HIGH STREET, CAMBERLEY
PHONE 303 CAMBERLEY

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and District

VERNON G. KIRK
JEWELLER,
SILVERSMITH, WATCHMAKER
Gifts for Every Occasion
Repairs a Speciality
Old Gold Purchased
1061, London Road Thornton Heath
(Opposite Warwick Road) Tel. THO 1935

HARROW

The GINGERBREAD HOUSE

9c College Road
Harrow
Phone Harrow 4699
The Homemade Cake Shop and Tea-room of Character. Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.

IPSWICH

FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Forder & Son Ltd.
LINENS FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

Jewels
CROYDON & SONS.
50-2 TAVERN ST., IPSWICH.

KINGSTON and SURBITON

PERSONAL ATTENTION
HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs. MIDDLETON'S SURBITON LAUNDRY
ELMBRIDGE 1152
HOOK RD. SURBITON
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR
DRY CLEANING

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• 150 Departments
• A Non-combine Store.
• A Magnificent Escalator Hall
KINgston 1001

NEWTON ABBOT

Courtenay Restaurant
(THOMAS & SON)
BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS
Courtenay St., Newton Abbot.
Quality and Service. Phone 246
(Also Regent Cafe, Teignmouth)

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

A. P. BLACKBEARD
Expert Foot Fitter
256 Torquay Road
Preston, Paignton Tel. 82364
Boots and shoes made to order

J. Perrett & Son
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Outfitters
TORBAY ROAD, PAIGNTON
Phone 5276
BURBERRY RAINCOATS

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Popham's—Plymouth

ENGLAND

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers
IN THE DISTRICT
Early Closing Day — Wednesday

Repairs! Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
collected and delivered. Tel. Richmond 1871
76 Sheen Road RICHMOND

Williamson's Ltd.
26 George St. Tel. Richmond 2234/5
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS!
Branches at TWICKENHAM TEDDINGTON

SEVENOAKS

J. H. LORIMER
STATIONER
BOOKSELLER and FANCY GOODS DEALER
Depot for All Fountain Pens
HIGH ST.
SEVENOAKS 840
Stephens' Ink and Gripfix

SUTTON COLDFIELD

DODD'S DRAPERY STORES
82 Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Underwear for Ladies and Children.
General Drapery of every description.
WOOLS and HABERDASHERY
Tel. Sut. 1856

Davenport & Co.
COLLIERY AGENTS
Park Station Wharf Tel. Sut. 1659
Prompt Delivery of best quality coal

SUTTON—Surrey

LADIES!
For Smart Footwear and All Shoe Repairs Go to
SHINNERS LTD.
SUTTON

SWANAGE

ERICA
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Daily Quotation

IT IS easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—EMERSON.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

One Thing at a Time

It has been said that if this rule were understood and obeyed practically all the confusion and misunderstanding common to voluntary deliberative bodies could be obviated.

It is true that the average meeting would be improved greatly by intelligent compliance with this rule.

The rule of one thing at a time means that only one main motion, that is, only one major proposition, may be under consideration at a time. This proposition, or motion, is said to be before the house from the time that it is introduced until it is disposed of, but that does not mean that it is necessarily immediately pending during all of that time.

Discussing the Motion

During discussion of the motion it may appear that certain changes might improve it. Someone therefore moves to amend it. As soon as the motion to amend is stated the main motion yields and the motion to amend becomes the one immediately pending, and the discussion is confined to the merits of the amendment, not to those of the main motion. (Robert says, "Debate must be limited to the merits of the question immediately pending, that is, the last question stated by the chair.")

Always one thing at a time. In no instance may two motions of the same rank be pending at the same time, but there are a number of motions that are in order between the time when the main motion is introduced and when it is disposed of, either temporarily or permanently.

However, the rule still holds that only one at a time can be pending and there is a logical sequence in which they can be introduced. To illustrate: A motion to amend the main motion may be pending. Someone moves to refer the matter to a committee. (The main motion, not the amendment.) This is in order and can be considered. But, suppose a motion to commit were pending and someone moved an amendment to the main motion, this would not be in order because the motion to commit is of higher rank than the motion to amend and therefore will not yield to it.

Ignorance of Procedure

It has been said that there is nothing more dangerous than ignorance at work. Deliberative assemblies furnish innumerable illustrations of this. Persons who have learned that only one motion can be before the house and do not understand what that means sometimes make egregious blunders.

The writer recalls an occasion when a motion was before an assembly—there had been considerable discussion and there was apparently much confusion. A member speaking to the motion called attention to this condition and moved that the motion be referred to a committee of three to be appointed by the chair. Another member immediately arose and said, "Madame President, I rise to a point of order, there is a motion before the house." And the chair sustained the point of order.

The chairman should have known better, but she didn't. It is hard to decide which was the worse, the ignorance of the chairman or the little knowledge of the member who made the objection.

Awana Slaker-James

In Lighter Vein

More Comfortable

Hugh had ridden around the pony track twice with the pony walking slowly. The third time his daddy decided to go with him and let the pony trot. After bouncing halfway around the track, Hugh said to his father desperately, "Daddy, I want to sit down." —Parents' Magazine.

And the Next One!

"Yes, I came face to face with a lion once," said the club bore, "and I was alone and unarmed."

"What did you do?" asked a new member, who didn't know his man.

"What could I do? I tried staring straight into his eyes, but he just continued crawling toward me."

"How did you get away, then?"

"I just left him and passed on to the next cage."—Exchange.

Two Reasons

One evening, long before the war, Winston Churchill was discussing literature with an acquaintance who had just written a new book and was more than eager to talk about it. For two hours he wearied the statesman with a résumé of the contents. Then suddenly he asked:

"Oh, by the way, Mr. Churchill, have you read my latest printed work?"

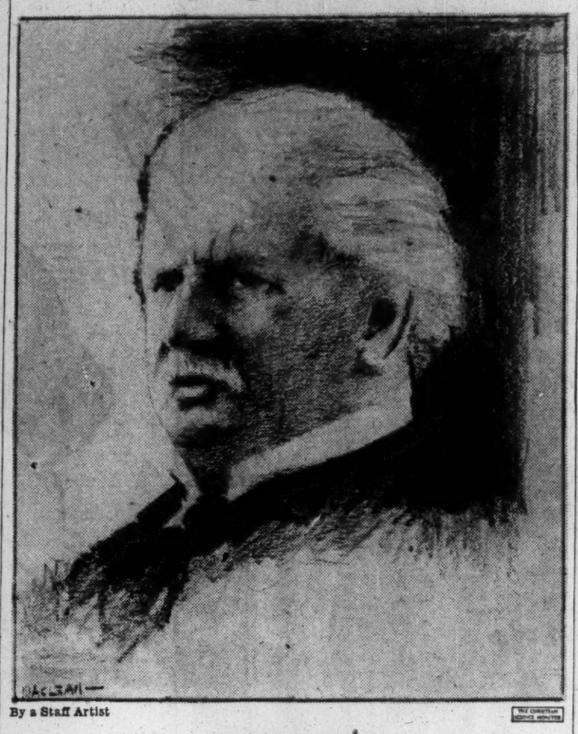
"No," confessed Mr. Churchill, "I read only for pleasure or profit." —Milwaukee Journal.

Where Would You Find—

1. Tripolitania?
2. Fort Miles?
3. Greenheart?
4. Narada Falls?
5. The state whose motto is "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation"?
6. The Inter-American Highway?
7. The Senegal River?
8. Robin Hood Dell?
9. Hokkaido Island?
10. The scene of the East-West All-Star football game in 1942?

(Answers appear on this page)

Biographical Lines



By a Staff Artist

Theodore Vail

1845-1920

VAIL HAS a place in the Pantheon of great Americans.
He endowed the world with the revolutionary telephone industry.
His first recollection was his home in Morristown, New Jersey.
Then came years of schooling and working on his father's land.
But the boy did not take to farming, he had other aspirations.
Meanwhile he entered a near-by drugstore as assistant clerk.
To his delight, he discovered a telegraph in the store.
In his spare hours he learned to read messages by sound.
When an Iowa Station needed a telegrapher he took up the post.
Soon he became a mail clerk on the Union Pacific Railroad. . . .
Postal service in those days was irregular, unorganized.
Often letters were delayed weeks, even months, on the road.
Vail drew up a detailed chart of information about Iowa.
Thus armed, he delivered his mail faster than anybody else.
This attracted the attention of the Government in Washington.
He was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail.
And two years later he found himself General Superintendent.

THEN ONE of the greatest events of history occurred.
Graham Bell found a device for transmitting speech by wire.
It could bring all men within hearing distance of one another.
Launching it commercially presented a real problem, however;
Bell and some friends had formed the Bell Telephone Company.
But to businessmen the invention was a toy, a "talking toy."
The press dismissed it lightly; bankers thought it a poor risk.
Moreover the Western Union telegraph company feared competition.
Vail saw that the discovery would revolutionize the world.
He resigned his post to become the manager of the new Company.
Among other obstacles there was no capital to start with.
Yet with serene faith he planned his campaign on a large scale.
Outwardly at least, the results were not long in appearing.
Demand for telephones increased; local agencies multiplied.
And the Bell Telephone Company became the National Bell.

ONE DAY an elderly lady appeared at the firm's Boston office.
"I have a son in Chicago," she said, "I want to talk to him."
The Bell employees burst into laughter at the guileless visitor.
Salem, sixteen miles away, was a "long distance" at the time.
But at almost the same moment Theodore Vail was writing:
"We have a proposition afoot to connect the different cities. . . .
"In other words, we are organizing a grand telephone system. . . ."
The following years saw that plan transformed to reality.
Messages flashed along copper wires strung on 10,000 poles.
The "latest Yankee humbug" rose sky-high in public favor. . . .
The stupendous task done, Vail retreated to his Vermont farm.

TWENTY YEARS passed, years of happy open-air life for him.
Then the panic of 1907 caused the Company to totter.
At the news, Vail hastened back to save it from disaster.
He succeeded in raising $20,000,000 almost immediately.
He bought control of his old adversary, the Western Union.
A few years later one of his company's advertisements read:
"Lift the receiver of a Bell Telephone and call Western Union;
"You will find yourself in connection with all the world. . . ."
When he retired, Vail controlled 20,000,000 miles of wires.
He had given the American people ten million telephones.
He had played his part in the great industrial epic of America.
"Didn't you ever get discouraged?" someone happened to ask him.
"If I did I never let anybody know it," replied the businessman.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
Copyright, 1942, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

A Verse for Today . . .

When I said, My foot slippeth; thy mercy, O LORD, *held me up.*
—Ps. 94:18

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Attempts Have Been Made to Raise Spiders Commercially?

Attempts to raise spiders commercially, for the purpose of harvesting their silk, are not new. Early in the eighteenth century a Frenchman named Bon collected great numbers of spider cocoons and from their silk made some lovely stockings and gloves. Thereupon the entomologist Réamur was commissioned to investigate the possibilities of using spider silk as a textile.

Réamur's findings revealed insurmountable difficulties, for the so-called cocoons were merely eggsacs with very little silk, and the belligerent, cannibalistic spinners simply were impossible to herd together in large numbers. Furthermore, some 5,400 spiders would be required to make one dress for milady.

However, spider silk has commercial value today for use in camera view finders, telescopic gun sights, anti-aircraft sights, bomb sights, surveyors' transits, and other precision instruments. The favorite providers of spider

Epeira Diademata

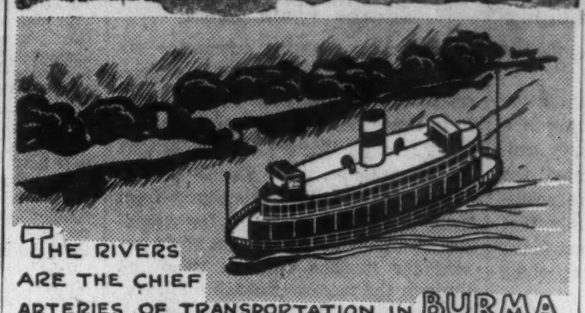
silk are the weavers of orb webs (flat webs of wheel-like design), Epeira diademata, Zilla atrica, and Miranda aurantia. House spiders are not used because the silk they produce is too coarse.

Since the United States Navy, the Bureau of Standards, and various makers of precision instruments will buy spider silk of proper quality, there are men and women who make a business of harvesting spider silk. They do not, strictly speaking, raise the spiders, however.

The more common practice is to find (or to hire small boys to find, at so much per usable specimen) the spiders in their native haunts and then persuade the spiders to part with a strand or so of silk. This may be accomplished by touching the spider's nipple-like spinneret to start the flow of thread and then winding the thread on a little flat reel or U-shaped instrument, taking great care that the strands do not overlap. Different workers have different methods of obtaining spider silk and use different types of reels for holding the strands.

Spider silk is ideal for use in precision instruments because it is stronger than steel wire of the same size and is elastic so that it remains taut and straight in the instrument.—W. P. Keasbey.

FACTS & FIGURES



THE RIVERS ARE THE CHIEF ARTERIES OF TRANSPORTATION IN BURMA

SUGAR MAPLE AND OAK HAVE ABOUT THE GREATEST HEATING VALUE OF ALL FUEL WOODS.

IT'S A FACT ABOUT 50,000 TICKETS TO SPORTS AND AMUSEMENT ACTIVITIES ARE DONATED TO SERVICE MEN EACH WEEK IN N.Y. CITY.

FLOWERS BLOOM 11,000 FT. ABOVE THE TIMBER LINE IN THE HIGH ROCKIES, ACCORDING TO THE U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR.

K. PARRIS

Brevities

Kansas City Star: And why shouldn't the $2.09 federal use tax stickers be snapped up by women car owners? Doesn't it sound like a bargain sale price?

Chicago Daily News: In one way or another, in times like these, all can lend a useful hand, and it comes to us that maybe the drum majorette can knit.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Enemy Donation

London

Recently some Italian prisoners of war in England did some work for farmers near their camp, and were asked to go and collect their wages.

On arrival, the first man said, "I wish it to be given to the poor of the village, especially to any families who have lost men in this war."

His comrades expressed the same wish, and the amount collected in this way came to £2 14s. 3d.

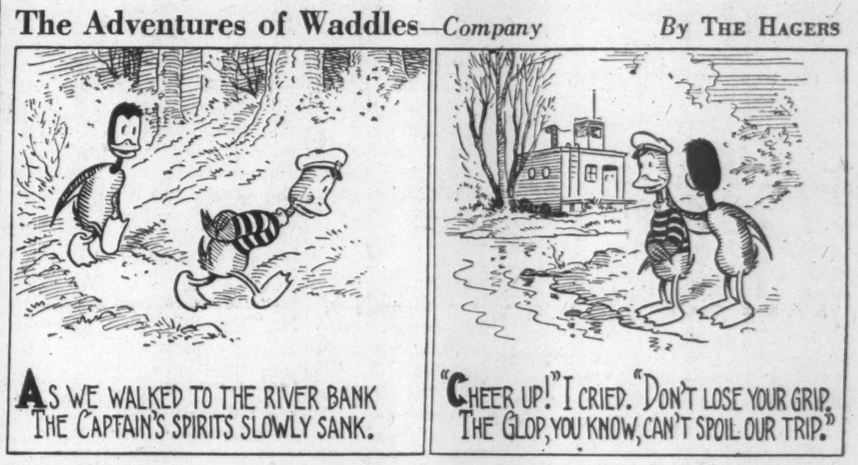
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The country around Tripoli, a division of Libya.
2. A United States coast artillery fort at the mouth of Delaware Bay, at Cape Henlopen, Del.
3. A large tree of the laurel family of Guiana, yielding a timber much used for shipbuilding; also a tree of the buckthorn family of Martinique.
4. A famous waterfall in Rainier Park in Washington; 168 feet high.
5. Georgia.
6. When completed it will run from Laredo, Texas, to Panama; over 3,500 miles.
7. Africa; 1,000 miles to the Atlantic.
8. The summer center for concerts, ballet, and opera in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.
9. One of the Japanese group; 32,299 sq. miles.
10. New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Company*

By THE HAGERS


AS WE WALKED TO THE RIVER BANK THE CAPTAIN'S SPIRITS SLOWLY SANK.
"CHEER UP!" I CRIED. "DON'T LOSE YOUR GRIP. THE GLOP, YOU KNOW, CAN'T SPOIL OUR TRIP."
WE REACHED THE HOUSEBOAT IN TWO BOUNDS. FROM INSIDE CAME THE STRANGEST SOUNDS.
A ZOOMING, BOOMING LAUGH WE HEARD. CRIED BILL, "SHIPMATE, THAT'S NOT A BIRD!"
HAW-HAW-HA

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Dress Rehearsal . . .*

By LE PELLEY

BEFORE WE PUT VANISHING CREAM ON THE SCHOOL-HOUSE, SUPPOSE WE TRY IT ON SOMETHING SMALLER —
HOW ABOUT THAT OLD SHACK —
I DON'T THINK WE HAVE TO RUB IT ALL OVER
NOW WE'LL STOP BY ON OUR WAY HOME FROM SCHOOL AND SEE WHAT HAPPENED !
IS THIS THE SHACK WE'RE SUPPOSED TO TAKE DOWN ?
THIS IS THE PLACE
ALL RIGHT.. THIS FINISHES IT !
O.K, MEN.. LET'S GO
ROYAL WRECKING CO.
LATER
DO YOU SEE WHAT I SEE ? THE SHACK IS GONE !!

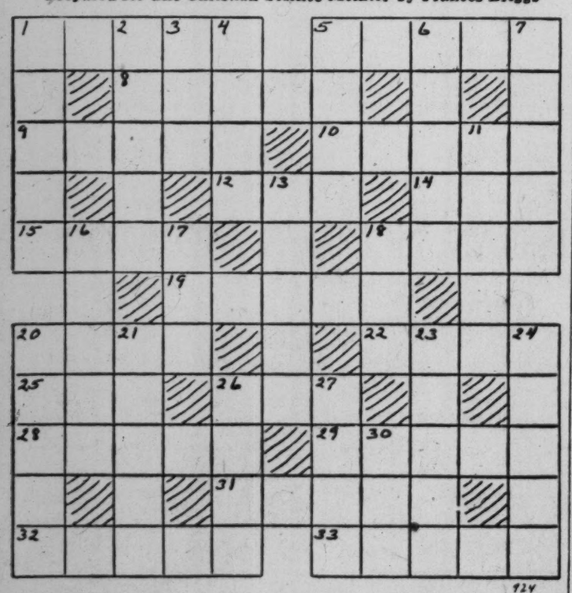
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Fish Story*

By RODGERS

Today the Boss and I went down to the dock where the fishermen keep their boats —
And one of the fishermen started to tell us about some of the strange fish in the sea!
Well, sir, I listened for a while —
!!
But pretty soon I decided his fish were getting a little too fishy to suit me!

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—A bobwhite is what?
5—What American author was born at Sauk Center, Minnesota?
8—What is the monetary unit of Iceland?
9—Bird once nearly extinct.
10—What do you call crockery in general?
12—Pronoun.
14—What game is played by children?
15—What was smallest of Columbus' vessels?
18—Who is a George Eliot hero?
19—Who is Montague's son in Shakespeare's drama?
20—What is an ancient city in central India?
23—A cipher is what?
25—What is middle name of Edgar Masters, American poet?
26—Where is Penzance (abbr.)?
28—What river forms part of boundary between Hungary and Yugoslavia?
29—What is a block on which metals are hammered and shaped?
31—How many Gorgons were there in Greek mythology?
32—What are sweetbriers?
33—A biretta is what?

Down

1—What is most powerful piece in chess?
3—What city in Ohio has largest rubber industry in world?
3—Here was Laurence Sterne, novelist, born (abbr.)?
4—Whose wife became pillar of salt?
5—Mechlin, Belgium, gave its name to a kind of what?
6—If you emulated Hendrik van Loon, would you write, paint, or fight?
7—According to Shakespeare, all the world's a what?
11—What is the inferior pole of the horizon?
13—What Biblical character was chief minister of King Ahasuerus?
16—Who is Isak's wife in Hamsun's "Growth of the Soil"?
17—What is a southern constellation?
18—What pseudonym was used by Dickens?
20—What tree usually grows in moist ground?
21—What is a quantity of paper, usually 20 quires (pl.)?
23—What is a young eel?
24—What is a young owl?
26—Devours.
27—What is another name for clothing?
30—Born.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Come On With the Rationing

Everything has to be done quickly in wartime.

Americans are just getting accustomed to the idea that rationing of a number of the commodities they consider necessities is just around the corner. But they are getting accustomed to it quickly—so quickly that millions would welcome tomorrow the rationing of all kinds of goods in which there exists a shortage.

Some persons have not merely become accustomed to the prospect; they have anticipated it—by hoarding. Some stores unfortunately appear to have encouraged this sort of buying by continuing window displays of products on which there was a run and advertising quantity lots beyond any ordinary home use.

The British gave an example last week of how rationing should be put into effect. Without any notice and with no prior talk of shortage they added soap to the list of items for which coupons are required.

Experience shows that rationing and price control must be carried forward hand in hand. There is a close connection between them, and one must be used to buttress the other. The number of ration cards issued for a commodity should closely correspond to the amount on hand or that can be released within a given time, and prices should be kept down where the low income groups can afford to buy their quota.

The United States has had in its own bounds illustration of how rationing should be imposed in the case of tires and of how it should not be inaugurated in the case of sugar. By the nature of events the impact of the rubber shortage was felt all at once; little or no advance buying was possible. Existence of a prospective sugar shortage, however, was officially noised about before ration books could be prepared. Result: Sugar purchases in January were reportedly 35 per cent above the same month of 1941.

While the Government is rationing sugar—and tire retreads—it should go ahead and ration everything else of which there is a shortage or any serious question of supply. Items left unrationed should be those of which supplies are so plentiful that buying by hoarders would prove foolish. But ration books should include unmarked coupons to be stamped with names of goods that might later be added to the list.

Some would rather rely at first on voluntary rationing with appeals to patriotism to retard hoarding. In this case the trouble with moral suasion is that it works on the wrong people. It influences the loyal while the selfish are untouched.

Voluntary rationing sufficed for a time in the United States during the first World War but it was on the point of giving way to compulsory rationing when the end came. This time the situation is more urgent and the basis of experience on which to act is more ample. Let us have rationing at once!

Alice Hegan Rice

In her fascinating autobiography, "The Inky Way," Alice Hegan Rice told how "Mrs. Wiggs" came to her back door—which was only half a dozen blocks from "The Cabbage Patch" in neighborly nineteenth-century Louisville—and how her unfailing cheerfulness despite adversity so impressed the budding author that the character virtually wrote the book. But it was Mrs. Rice's sympathetic feeling for "Mrs. Wiggs's" viewpoint and her ready understanding of the qualities that men and women love and admire that made her first book an international success.

Alice Hegan Rice was the kind of person in whom struggling writers invariably found a friend. Only her publishers know how many literary careers she helped to launch. It was typical of her that her generous efforts were not confined to people with an urge to put words on paper. The fact that the publicized Cabbage Patch district, whose roofs were flattened tin cans, has all but disappeared is due in great measure to the inspiration she lent to a settlement house.

No one ever read one of Mrs. Rice's books, it is safe to say, without having gained thereby. Often, it is true, they were on the sentimental side, but never mawkish. She believed in helping others to help themselves—true charity—and the light of her clear conviction shone through her words. She said in a recent article: "It is love and love alone that supplies a perfect outlet for all one's energy; that overcomes all obstacles, and attains the ultimate goal."

Escape From Brest

Americans, counting submarine attacks on ships just off their eastern seaboard, will respond to the news from Dover Strait with feelings which have been instinctive among Britons for generations. The escape of the Gneisenau and the Scharnhorst from Brest poses new problems for Anglo-American sea power. It also holds lessons for it. The German ships got through the narrow passage off Dover because they were escorted by sufficient fighter planes.

The Nazis took advantage of murky weather and moved boldly but evidently with thorough preparation. The British attack on them was likewise daring. The reported costs to both sides were great. The two big battleships, and the 10,000-ton cruiser Prinz Eugen, will arrive in Helgoland considerably the worse for their experience, to judge by available accounts of the battle.

But since these ships are now in the North Sea the United Nations must face the possibility of their being used to intercept supplies going over the Atlantic route from the United States to Russia. Their activities may place new demands on Britain's Navy at a time when every ounce of naval power may be called for by the Battle of the Mediterranean. To the U-boat menace against American shipping the Nazis may now plan to add the menace of these powerful surface raiders.

Politics in Wartime

Using the names of great Americans to make partisan capital has always appeared a bit childish; for who can say that Jefferson would be a Democrat or Lincoln a Republican today? In wartime it appears peculiarly inappropriate for party dinners to appropriate heroes who belong to the Nation. While this year the Republicans have just held their Lincoln Day dinner and the Democrats are planning a Jackson Day fund-raising feast, there is a welcome tendency to emphasize patriotism rather than party.

Certainly the speeches of Mr. Willkie in Boston and of Mr. Dewey in New York placed politics in wartime on high ground. Mr. Willkie devastatingly pictured the usual strategy of the Outs—sniping indiscriminately at every act or program of the Ins while waiting for the party in power to make mistakes which will accumulate resentments. Mr. Willkie feels that for wartime particularly something more constructive is required of the Republicans. He wishes them to "propose more than oppose." His own proposals for changes in the Cabinet and in the military leadership are of a kind which might well contribute to a more effective war effort.

The idea that General MacArthur's great talents should be utilized in the over-all direction of the war certainly deserves the Commander-in-Chief's earnest consideration. General MacArthur may be unwilling to leave his gallant band at this juncture, but surely the time must be near at hand when brilliant leadership on the little Bataan peninsula will be worth far less than on the world front, where the MacArthur fire, imagination and experience could be invaluable.

There are difficulties about proposals coming from the Opposition—if they are accompanied by small and partisan actions or are viewed by the Administration with pre-war suspicions and partisanship. The Republicans in Congress and the New Dealer advisers of the President must be prevailed upon to accept a broader vision before the statesmanlike politics urged by Mr. Willkie can take effect. The war's urgencies should exert such pressures.

Mr. Dewey's general tone was equally helpful. His main point was that the Republicans should refuse to become the appeasement party. The tendency to oppose for the sake of opposing holds this temptation, although the more spectacular Democratic Wheelers and the Clarks have so far obscured some of the isolationist moves of Republican Congressmen. Since Mr. Roosevelt has taken such a strong stand in organizing the United Nations, the Republicans may find it difficult to avoid slipping into the position they fell into regarding the League of Nations. No greater disaster could befall the party or—if it temporarily succeeded—the Nation. For then the peace would be lost again.

Of course, if the situation really gets that bad, we can have sleeves sewed on that old vest we never wear—and from the advance descriptions of wartime economy clothing, we should be right in style.

Our Readers Say—

"Urgency and Its Use"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial titled "Urgency and Its Use," you ask, "Have the democracies lapsed again into Maginot-mindedness?" Actually, they have never been otherwise minded. If they had been, they would not have wasted all this valuable time and material in building $75,000,000 battleships.

This war may not be won in the air, but it is hard to see how anyone could fail to believe that it could be won that way, and anyone who has followed the European conflict knows full well that all of Hitler's successes have either been gained, or at least sparked, by the use of aircraft.

I believe we should build a two-continent air fleet and be prepared to meet Hitler on the way over instead of waiting for him to arrive and then try to drive him back. We should not forget that several bombers can be built with the money it takes to build one battleship.

Human courage and sacrifice are excellent qualities. Backed by real aircraft, we might expect real results.

Reno, Nev. STANLEY L. WINES

Unity Based on Responsibility

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When Prime Minister Winston Churchill spoke in the United States Senate a few weeks ago, we were reminded of another far-sighted Briton who visioned a unity of English-speaking peoples, and labored to bring it about.

Cecil Rhodes envisioned this inevitable union of freedom-seeking peoples, and it was this point beyond political empire which was ever his goal. One of his countrymen said of him,

> He lived and thought and worked and fought . . . for the unity of all races in South Africa . . . the unity based on . . . the higher, deeper, and broader equality of rights, dependent upon equality of responsibility.

He saw, too, as this same compatriot said, that "empire must be based not on force, but on freedom that is liberty, guarded by law and sanctioned and hallowed by religion."

It was but a step to the greater dream of the harmonious unity of all English-speaking peoples, and to this end he established the Rhodes Scholarships. The standard of good citizenship which Rhodes required of candidates for the scholarships is one which might well be the constant goal of all freedom-loving nations. It is a standard which would insure liberty to all peoples and the unbreakable unity of the great concert of Nations now dedicated to securing and maintaining peace. T. S. K.

Chicago.

Seeing Through U Saw

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the Editorial Page appeared the following: "They saw through U Saw," while interesting, seems so incomplete! Try the following:

> U Saw saw British scenes;
> British saw that U Saw saw;
> U Saw saw Japs,—See?—,
> So seeing, British saw
> that U Saw saw no more scenes!

South Pasadena, Calif. WALTER W. HALL

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Their Friend

Recognition of Free French vs. Aiding Vichy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In consultation with a French friend, who must remain nameless, I beg to submit to you the following ideas. The Free French—practically all of them—have remained faithful to the British Alliance at great personal risk; they have forsaken their worldly goods, their nationality; indeed, many of them have been sentenced to death in absentia by the men of Vichy.

Sympathy has not been denied them: the Prime Minister of England spoke well in Ottawa of those men whose "names will be held and are being held in increasing respect by nine Frenchmen out of every ten throughout the once happy, smiling land of France." The British Government considers the Free French "National Council" as the trustee for the interests and the honor of France, and deals with General de Gaulle as with an ally. Public opinion, both in America and in Britain, has quickly realized that the Free French, not the men of Vichy, are heirs to the true spirit of France, and entitled to speak in her name. But the general attitude of the State Department, and in particular the communiqué issued to the press after the occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon by Admiral Muselier and his men, is rather disheartening. Furthermore, one cannot but be surprised that some of the press take the view that it would be a breach of a gentleman's agreement on America's part to leave the Free French where they are, namely on those two small islands off the coast of Newfoundland.

Before considering whether or not the occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon violates the understanding between Admiral Frederick J. Horne and Admiral Georges Robert, it seems that the question might be raised whether or not such an agreement should ever have been entered into, whether or not it is valid in law and in fact.

Do you realize that the men of Vichy who entered into this agreement are the very men who bartered away to Japan those Indo-Chinese bases and ports which are proving so helpful to America's foes? These are the very same men of whom Mr. Churchill spoke in Washington and Ottawa with such well-deserved contempt as having betrayed a solemn alliance and deserted a faithful comrade-at-arms in the hour of his direst need.

When Admiral Robert, duly authorized by Vichy, enters into an agreement with the State Department concerning the status quo of Martinique and other French possessions on this hemisphere, you may be certain that the Nazi masters of Vichy approve that agreement, that it entirely disregards the wishes of the population, and that, whenever Germany finds it convenient to establish air or naval bases in Martinique, Vichy will be neither able nor disposed to prevent it.

It is hardly fair for the State Department to condemn the Free French for occupying St. Pierre without giving the Department due warning when the State Department denies the Free French any direct means of access to its councils.

One last word, on the Monroe Doctrine. It has been stated, somewhat hurriedly, perhaps, that the occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon is in violation of the Monroe Doctrine. But where, pray, does a change of sovereignty come in? St. Pierre and Miquelon are French, and remain French. Whether the French control of the islands should be "Free French" or "Vichy" does not prima facie concern the United States: such is the juridical position. The factual position is that a change of control from Vichy to the Free French is as much in favor of American and as of British interests. Why should the State Department think fit to fight Vichy's battles?

HENRY COPLEY GREENE,
Chairman, Boston Chapter, France Forever
Cambridge, Mass.

Down the Middle of the Road

Should We Blow Off the Lid?

By Erwin D. Canham

The United Nations are suffering grievous blows to their military position, and in the candid judgment of the most expert persons it may be many months before the tide is likely to turn. There are reasons for the present losses. Most of them go back to mistakes that have been made cumulatively right up to the present. But even if the United Nations had acted as swiftly, vigilantly, and thoroughly as was physically possible in the days since December 7, it is not certain that their position today would have been a lot better. In the main we are still paying the costs of older, rather than newer, mistakes.

It is important to make certain that we have stopped making more than a minimum of mistakes, or that we are stopping, just as swiftly as our energies can be rallied and our thoughts cleared. Actually, every well-informed American knows that mistakes have not stopped and in many ways have scarcely slowed down in this country. We must immediately take stock. The over-all necessity is for us to drop at once all remaining vestiges of "business as usual" and get into war-time action. The Nation still teems with useless activities, although this is not to deny the fact that a good deal of progress has been made. But despite the progress, we still have not approached the war-time footing that prevails in Germany, Japan, Russia or even Britain.

The relative apathy and unconcern toward a war that is still 10,000 miles away for many Americans is reflected in our leadership just as it is in ordinary citizens. Every well-informed newspaperman, we venture to say, is told every day of incidents and situations—generally authenticated—which make him groan inwardly against the stupidity and blundering of some officials in our war effort. Very few of these stories get into print. We assume that it is not patriotic, or helpful, to publish such revelations. Some of them concern military or naval activities whose mention is definitely forbidden by the censor.

And the question facing every American editor today is whether or not, at least in the field of noncensored information, he should do his part to "blow off the lid." Would the publication of disgraceful facts and incidents help or hinder the war effort? Has the hour come when the American people will demand such information, and then will demand house-cleaning?

Perhaps the hour is at hand. Possibly the tragic denouement at Singapore will startle us just as Pearl Harbor did, and we shall demand the factual assurance that there are not a whole lot of officials perpetrating smaller or larger derelictions of duty comparable to those of December 7. Or, assuming that similar mistakes are still being made, we shall demand information and discipline. That is a way democracies have. They have had to fight against professional military complacency and slackness in most of their wars. Britain remembers its Crimea, and the United States remembers the North's problems of military leadership in the Civil War.

Possibly, just possibly, it will be better for civilian morale if we trust the President, his Cabinet and special administrators, and Congress, to ferret out the facts—keep them secret—and do their own hiring and firing. Then we must all keep an eye on these guardians, while they watch their technical agents. Every realist knows that a great many blunders are made in war-time, and that if full publicity were given to them we might well be sunk in gloom and defeatism. There is no point in exacerbating our slips unless the result be to avoid them in future.

However, as the tide is now running, there will be no way to avoid a flood of criticisms. It has started in the careful newspapers and among the columnists, but it is spreading far more swiftly from mouth to mouth among private citizens, who know of bad situations in their own communities. Such criticism can and must be kept healthy. It may well have a decisive effect on the Congressional elections this autumn. Tremendous things are at stake. But the outcome of the Canadian elections, held under similarly gloomy auspices, was hopeful. Quite probably the same thing would happen here.

Meantime, it is still within the power of any newspaper with an effective, metropolitan staff to gather together and print information which might horrify the American people. No newspaper is now doing it, and no newspaper is likely soon to do the job in just that way. It would be playing with dynamite. But criticism will not down so long as it is justified, and a whispering campaign can sometimes be as damaging as publicity.

One thing must be avoided: the Administration must not conceal any important disaster from the American people. It stretched things quite far enough in holding back certain details about Pearl Harbor. Any future major withholding might so shake the public's faith in its information sources that the whole national morale would be in danger. Suppose the British had not told instantly of the loss of the Repulse and the Prince of Wales. How public confidence would have been rocked, for how could the people have avoided going about saying: "What do you suppose has happened now, that they aren't telling us?"

All these bogies are not raised in any sense of forecasting the worst. The best must ultimately be demonstrated, and it can certainly come quickly as well as slowly. But we had better be awake to the problems that are on our doorstep, for that will be the way to avoid them—and worse ones.

The Wide Horizon

Blackouts Are Effective

By Robert R. Mullen

Practice blackouts for American cities have raised some questions concerning the utility of blackouts during air raids. It is pointed out that blackouts did not deter the Germans from bombing London, nor prevent the RAF from bombing Berlin.

The answer to these questions can perhaps best be found in considering the matter from the enemy's point of view. The most effective bombing is certainly that which concentrates on specific industrial or military objectives and eliminates them. Diffuse bombing may cause inconvenience and affect, in one direction or another, citizen morale; but its military value is not highly regarded.

Proof of this is seen in the extended efforts the Germans made to single out essential objectives. One method of doing this was to send over a few light bombers at dusk, just at that moment when skies were leaden enough to obscure the specially painted wings, but still sufficiently light for fairly accurate bomb sighting. Fire bombs were aimed at prime objectives, so heavy bombers, coming over later, could use the flames as targets.

Another method, as used during the Coventry raid, was to converge radio beams on a given location. Planes fly in on the beam, drop their cargo and fly on. This brought destruction to a given point, but not to specific objectives. When daybreak came over Coventry it was found that the center of the town had been virtually obliterated, but not the belt of factories around the town.

Even extensive use of parachute flares failed to provide light in the proper places for sighting on specific installations.

Patently, the normal bright illumination of either of these cities would have furnished the sort of guides needed for target bombing. From the diminution of night bombing we can infer that the absence of this lighting—along with improved night defenses, need for bombers elsewhere and similar items—was a factor in the German decision to call a halt, or interlude, to such attacks.

This experience should weigh heavily in causing Americans to take blackouts very seriously. While geography and the present development of planes precludes such all-out, night after night bombings as rocked London, it is no less a fact that sporadic bombings are potential. It would be all the more advantageous, from the Axis point of view, to make these bombings as damaging as possible; it is, correspondingly, all the more necessary for us to thwart these aims.

The need in America at this time is for blackouts that can be quickly and efficiently effected with a minimum dislocation of work. Such blackouts, too, need to be accomplished with a minimum use of materials that can be otherwise employed.

London firemen visiting in America recently pointed out that one of the best materials to use in covering windows is the corrugated cardboard so common in household cartons. This should be cut to fit the panes, pressed closely against the glass and fixed in place with all the firmness possible. Thus, it tends also to minimize flying glass.

American cities will not at this time be blacked out every night, as in Europe. Blackouts—other than tests—will come only if our spotters at sea and along the coasts report hostile aircraft. The quicker blackouts can be effected after such warning, the better. We should welcome all the practice we can get in thus protecting our homes and arsenals.

Mirror of World Opinion

Religion in Spain

You have given prominence over an extended period to the subject of religious liberty in Spain, especially the assurance given by the Spanish Ambassador in London to a representative deputation of the Christian churches of this country that under General Franco "complete toleration will be the policy and practice of the National Spanish Government after the war." This statement was made on the authority of General Franco himself.

Present conditions of religious liberty in Spain are entirely contrary to this assurance. Attention is again drawn to the matter by the Christmas appeal of the Pope, which you quoted recently, and which made special reference to the necessity for freedom from all religious persecution after the war.

Is it possible to have some further elucidation of the Pope's conclusions in view of the open suppression of the cultural value of minorities in Spain and the general persecution of the religion of the Protestant churches there?—H. M. GOOCH, General Secretary, World's Evangelical Alliance, in a letter to *The Times*, London.

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